THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Warning on Meat Issued; Finns to Stay in Fight? Used-Car Rationing Looms

The World's Day—December 4, 1943

Boston: Housewives Urged to Examine Meats

Housewives buying meat today are warned by Massachusetts Public Health Commissioner Dr. Vlado A. Getting to examine purchases carefully, and to avoid meats bad in odor or appearance. "Meat unsafe for human consumption" is appearing in large quantities, he says. [Page 2.]

Capt. Maynard W. Files of Bucksport and Portland, a prisoner of war in Germany, was awarded a degree in forestry in absentia last night by the University of Maine, which gave 128 degrees in the course of its second winter commencement.

Launching of the Destroyer O'Brien, originally set for tomorrow at Bath, Maine, has been changed to next Wednesday, the First Naval District announced.

A plea of not guilty was made today by Air Forces Private Francis Victor Joseph Gricus, of Waltham, in Waltham District Court today in an arraignment before Judge P. Sarsfield Cunniff, after the soldier had allegedly confessed to the slaying last Sunday of Mrs. Lillian Parent. Private Gricus was held without bail and the case was continued to Dec. 17. [Page 2.]

Pre-induction training in "why we fight" spreads throughout New England schools along with orientation and other basic subjects for a highly mechanized war. [Page 2.]

In Europe: Finland Reported Ready to Fight On

Finland has decided to fight on against Russia as a full partner of Germany, abandoning its former propaganda line that it was fighting a private war not connected with the world struggle, says a Stockholm report.

Rumors of imminent invasion of France by the Allies are sweeping over that country, according to reports sent in to the Madrid press by its Paris correspondents.

Five Danes have been executed by German occupation authorities at Aarhus in an attempt to check the mounting wave of sabotage in Denmark, Stockholm advices said.

Saboteurs blew up a Nazi artillery barracks at Grenoble, French Alpine city, according to reliable frontier reports.

Washington: Used-Automobile Rationing Looms

Rationing of used cars under OPA price ceilings loomed as a possibility to offset shrinkage in the new-car pool, which is estimated to be fewer than 65,000, down from 532,000 at the start of rationing in February of 1942.

Challenging the right of Congress to remove a Government employee, Robert Morss Lovett, Goodwin Watson, and William E. Dodd filed a joint suit in the U. S. Court of Claims to recover salaries withheld by a recent Act of Congress on subversive charges.

National: Wage Hike Ordered in Pencil Industry

Affecting 22,100 of 512,000 employees in the two industries, a 40-cent minimum hourly wage has been ordered by the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor in New York for the pens and pencils manufacturing industry and the stone, clay, glass and allied products industry, effective Dec. 27.

Draftees inducted today and yesterday in New York City received a Christmas gift from Selective Service: their furlough, normally three weeks, has been extended to Dec. 27.

More than $200,000 worth of precision tools, dies and machinery were ruined in a four-alarm fire last night in a three-story plant in downtown Baltimore, Md.

Headquarters of a "MacArthur for President" campaign were opened in Minneapolis by Brig. Gen. George Leach, a former mayor of the city, and Lieut. Col. William H. Donahue. They had served under Gen. Douglas MacArthur when the Southwest Pacific War leader was commander of the famed Rainbow Division in World War I.

After a two-day work stoppage in four shipyards in Richmond, Calif., operated by Henry J. Kaiser, 4,000 A. F. of L. machinists trickled back to work, their jurisdictional dispute in the hands of arbitrators.

Transportation employees of the Georgia Power Company in Atlanta called off a strike, previously set for Christmas Eve unless the War Labor Board approved a wage increase agreed upon by the union and the company.

"Toll of the Sea," depicting a drifting derelict, painted by Henry Mattson, contemporary Massachusetts artist, was chosen as the annual gift of the Friends of Art Society to the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art in Kansas City, Mo. Its price was $1,650.

Americas: Strike Mars Argentine Resort Opening

Opening of the summer season at Mar del Plata, fashionable Argentine resort, has been marred by a general strike, according to the Montevideo newspaper El Diario.

G. O. P. Nomination Expected To Pick Willkie or Dewey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—With increasing signs that President Roosevelt will not be a candidate for a fourth term, irrespective of the war situation, the drive for the Republican nomination is seen here as putting Wendell L. Willkie, titular head of the Party, or Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York on the spot where the lightning of nomination is most likely to strike. Mr. Willkie returned here last night from a two weeks' tour in the South, Southwest, and the West, where reports said he had received an ovation at all public appearances.

Simultaneously, the first "Draft Dewey" literature to reach New York came from Ohio in the form of a small folder bearing the imprint of the United States Flag, above and below which appear the slogans "America's Creed" and "America's Hope." Inside there is a picture of Governor Dewey carrying the caption, "For President of the United States, the Governor of the State of New York." Across the back is inscribed, "Printed and distributed without Governor Dewey's knowledge, sanction, or consent."

The sender of the pamphlet was not identified.

The consensus in best-informed political quarters is that while Governor Dewey will continue to declare he is not a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, a movement to draft him is certain to develop in the National Convention and that, if it succeeds, Governor Dewey will accept the call.

Mr. Willkie meanwhile is confident of the nomination.

On his trip from which he has just returned home, he addressed audiences in New Orleans and Baton Rouge, La.; Houston, San Antonio, Dallas, Fort Worth, Amarillo, and Wichita Falls, Texas; Colorado Springs and Boulder, Colo., and Cheyenne, Wyo. On his trip he made no direct request for support at the National Convention, but received many voluntary assurances of support.

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The Weather

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

'Big Three' Chart Plans for German Defeat And Postwar Treatment at Iran Conference; Policy for Pacification of Reich Takes Shape

Peace objectives rest on breaking German militarism and the war-making industry.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 — Spurred by the Stalin-Roosevelt-Churchill meeting in Persia, American policy for the permanent pacification of Germany after the war is taking substantial shape.

It rests on the two foremost objectives that German militarism and the war-making power of German industry must be broken.

It represents complete agreement between the United States, Britain and Russia that this war cannot end in a "soft" peace for either end of the Axis.

It will be the logical counterpart of the Cairo decisions which unfolded the exacting terms which are to be imposed upon Japan.

Official policy has not yet reached a point where it can be formally enunciated but a good deal of preliminary work has been done and it is already evident that there is general assent on the main features of the necessary measures.

Six Steps

Discussions have reached an advanced stage between Washington, London and Moscow and while changes and additions are to be expected, there seems to be no doubt that German pacification program will embrace these steps:

1. Complete and extended occupation of Germany by the United Nations' armed forces with a military government which will rule the Reich as long as necessary. The Allies intend to demonstrate this time to the German people that they have really lost the war.

2. Destruction of the economic grip of the Prussian military clique upon the German nation and the liquidation of the German Army.

3. Big industry will be placed under the control of the United Nations, will be used for the benefit of European reconstruction and will be placed under indefinite supervision.

4. Reparations, not to be accomplished much by monetary payments, but by German participation in Europe's reconstruction. Premier Stalin is known to favor the use of several million German workers in the restoration of the Nazi-destroyed areas of the Soviet Union.

5. Allied reorganization of German finances.

6. Ultimate re-integration of Germany into the economic and political order of the world.

Informed Statement

These measures do not represent formulated policy but they are substantially indicative of the trend of official thinking in Washington. Karl Keith writing in the current issue of the Institute of World Economics magazine, outlines these measures in considerable detail and it is apparent that he has brought together an informed statement of what many people in the Government are projecting.

Mr. Keith emphasizes that the permanent liquidation of the German Army and the vesting of control of big industry in an Allied trusteeship would break the power of the Junkers and big industrial-

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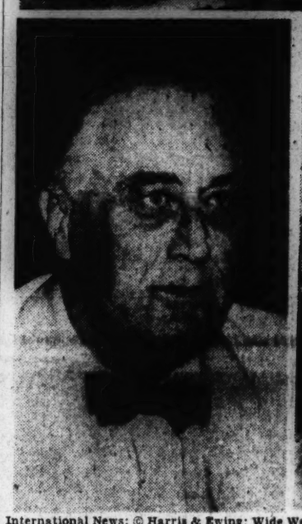

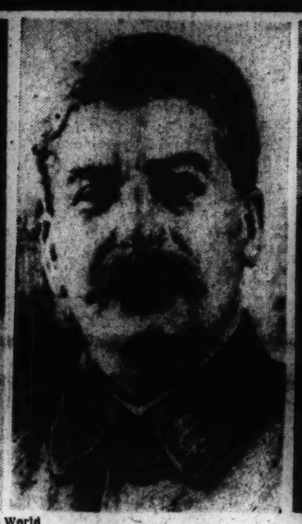

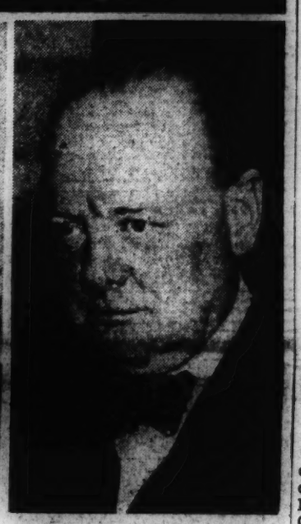

International News; © Harris & Ewing; Wide World

President Roosevelt | **Premier Stalin** | **Prime Minister Churchill**

A view of the palatial hotel, seven miles outside of Teheran, Iran, that has been one of the busiest places in the city during the conference of the "Big Three" that has just concluded in the Iran capital. The hotel once served as a summer palace of the Shah.

Decisions reached at Allied parley believed to include date of invasion from West, bid to German satellites to quit, plans for intensification of bombing, and program for Reich occupation.

The stern military outlines of the "final plan" for the defeat of Nazi Germany—and "preliminary plans" for the treatment to be meted out to the Germans after their defeat—have been agreed upon at the Stalin-Roosevelt-Churchill conference in Iran.

Moscow Radio announced that the conference had been concluded at Teheran, the Iranian (Persian) capital. The Soviet radiocast declared that "questions of the conduct of the war against Germany" had been decided. The radio added that "a number of political questions" also had been determined.

Russians were informed today that Premier Stalin had left the country and had held a momentous conference with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at Teheran. The Russian radio repeated the news at frequent intervals.

The Moscow Radio announced that a formal communique, embodying decisions of the conference, was about to be issued.

German Radio reiterated its declarations that a "surrender-or-die" ultimatum would be submitted to Germany by the United Nations.

Decisions of the Iran conference are believed to have embraced:

1. Date for an Anglo-American invasion in the West.
2. Offer to satellites of Germany of a last chance to abandon the Axis.

The radio announcement, made in the official Soviet News Agency broadcast to provincial Russian newspapers, and reported by the Associated Press from London, said:

"A few days ago in Teheran a conference took place between the leaders of the three Allied powers, President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin. Diplomatic and military representatives took part in the conference.

"At the conference, questions on the conduct of the war against Germany were discussed as well as a number of political questions. Corresponding decisions were adopted which will be made public later."

Two Views Held On Preparations For Big Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—The question of whether the Persian conference of President Roosevelt, Marshal Stalin, and Prime Minister Churchill means "a second front soon" was one of the major speculations in Washington as the Capital awaited formal announcement of the results of the Iranian meeting.

The answer will come only by indirection, for the timing of any cross-Channel, or continental invasion from the west or south will undoubtedly remain a closely guarded military secret.

But two views of the second front issue undoubtedly were brought under joint examination at the Persian meeting.

One is the Russian argument which has urged an Anglo-American invasion of Western Europe almost from the day America entered the war.

German Defenses Strong

The other is the stand taken by the British and Americans that any attempt to open a second front would be fatal unless the preparations were fully adequate. The British, with their costly experi-

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Teheran Parley Expected to Set Time of Invasion

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 4—Unified political strategy and closely co-ordinated military strategy to speed the total defeat of Germany are regarded in London as main results of the Teheran talks between President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Marshal Stalin.

Announcement of the meeting issued in Moscow early today emphasized that both diplomatic and military representatives took part, and said that "a range of political questions" was discussed in addition to the main topic of the war against Germany.

Time of Invasion

Pending publication of decisions, the view in London is that this meeting of the "Big Three," following upon and completing the North African talks with President Chiang Kai-shek last week, is by far the most important Allied conference of the entire war. In fact it is felt to be of historic significance, reaching far beyond victory itself.

Militarily, the main problem of the meeting must obviously have been the question of whether the timetable for invasion of the con-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

2 Years in Pacific: Japan an Astute Foe

Having been present at the bombing of Pearl Harbor two years ago and at some of the most sensational of Japanese successes in the East Indies following that event, Mr. Harsch surveys the situation in the Pacific, showing the extraordinary changes in the balance of power that have since taken place.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Two years ago a Japanese task force, well-screened by fog and inadequate American awareness of the danger, was steaming swiftly down on Pearl Harbor for the blow which was to paralyze the American Fleet and open the Western Pacific, Malay, and the East Indies to Japanese conquest.

It probably came from some northern Japanese base, perhaps from Paramushiro at the northern tip of the Kuriles, because the planes which attacked Pearl Harbor three days later came from the northwest. Probably it was not a very large force. We assume it included two aircraft carriers because the number of planes in the attack indicated that strength and because most of the Japanese Fleet was poised in the South China Sea for the Philippine and Malayan campaigns.

It was a stealthy blow. It was also a shrewd blow well calcu-

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Two years after Pearl Harbor: Map on First Page. Second Section.

Allied Armies Slash German Line in Italy

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Paced by the heaviest artillery and aerial bombardment of the Italian campaign, General Clark's Fifth Army in Italy has driven a wedge in the German defenses at Mignano and advanced two miles on the road to Rome.

On the eastern end of the line, General Montgomery's Eighth Army, spurred by his praises "on the great success of the Sangro battle," forged ahead in the sixth day of its new offensive.

"In two days you wrested from the enemy the whole ridge which dominates the Sangro Valley, which ridge was the whole framework of the enemy's winter line on the

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Bay State Cities and Towns Buy War Bonds as Postwar Aid

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Postwar nest eggs totalling $5,000,000 in war bond purchases have been set aside by Massachusetts cities and towns for the dual purpose of aiding the war effort and providing funds for undertaking capital improvements now necessary but delayed until after the war by labor and material shortages.

The war bond purchase total was revealed today by George W. Searle, Assistant Director of Accounts in the State Department of Corporations and Taxation.

At the same time Mr. Searle revealed that the Bay State municipalities started the 1943 fiscal year with a cash surplus of approximately $40,000,000—largest balance in many years. Although Mr. Searle would not hazard a guess as to the surplus to be available at the start of the 1944 fiscal year, there is some indication that the 1943 figure may be equalled or exceeded.

Normal Tax Rates

The surpluses reflect in general the situation of labor and material shortages preventing capital expenditures at this time and a policy of maintaining tax rates at normal levels. This has been a policy advocated strongly by State Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long.

At the close of the war, he has pointed out, many deferred projects must be undertaken and employment must be found for returning veterans and workers dismissed from war plants. Maintaining normal tax rates now, Commissioner Long holds, will build up surpluses and provide funds which will be essential after the war. To do otherwise, he says, will require borrowing for postwar projects and a boosting of tax rates which would be hard for the taxpayer to take.

Regarding war bond purchases, Mr. Searle said at least 12 of the Commonwealth's 39 cities and 90 of the 312 towns have appropriated funds for this purpose.

Brookline Leads

With the exception of the city of Haverhill and the town of Franklin, where war bond purchases were authorized by special legislative acts, the cities and towns have provided these funds and purchased bonds under the authority of legislation recommended by Governor Saltonstall in his annual message and enacted into law Feb. 2, 1943.

Largest investment in war bonds reported to the Division of Accounts by a Massachusetts town

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Senate Places Soldier Vote In State Legislatures' Field

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—In turning down a blanket Federal grant of absentee voting privileges to the millions of men and women serving in or with the armed forces, Congress has once more recognized that election laws are a state prerogative.

After six days of debate, the Senate yesterday threw out the Green-Lucas bill designed by its sponsors to permit servicemen and women throughout the world to vote for President, Vice-President, and Members of Congress next year, and accepted in its place a measure merely recommending to the states that they enact legislation to enable all absentees, who are eligible under state laws, to vote.

The measure will be a challenge to state legislatures to get busy and enact practical absentee voting laws if they have not already done so.

Speaking before the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers in Chicago, Col. Robert Cutler, of the Secretary of War's Office, predicted that regardless of what Congress may do, time limitations will prevent many men in service from voting in next year's election.

The substitute measure which passed the Senate by a 42 to 37 vote yesterday is expected to get

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Davis Hopes Future 'Breaks' Will Be Shared by All

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—The news "break" on the Teheran meeting of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Marshal Stalin by Tass, the official Russian news agency, added insult to injury for American news chiefs.

Still upset by his dispute with Brenden Bracken, British Information Chief, over the Reuters news agency's premature disclosure of the Cairo conference earlier this week, Elmer Davis, Director of War Information declared:

"We had no idea that this (the Tass) announcement was coming tonight. We hope that hereafter we will be able to make better arrangements so that such stories can be released simultaneously in all the Capitals involved. We are trying to work out arrangements of that kind with our colleagues abroad."

Newspapermen here have known about the Teheran meeting since the adjournment of the Cairo conference but have obeyed strictly Government orders that nothing was to be published until the conferees made the announcement of their conclusions.

Members of Congress, lining up behind the American press, declared today that the news agencies of the United States should not be penalized by additional censorship because of the premature publication of the Cairo conference by Reuters.

Expressions of several members of Congress indicated a general opinion that the newspapers and news services of the country have earned the confidence of the war chiefs of the United Nations.

Fear that Great Britain might clamp down even tighter restrictions on the movement of news developed from a suggestion by

Continued on Page 7, Column 5

Chiang and Stalin Did Not Confer

President Chiang Kai-shek returned directly to the Far East after the conclusion of the Cairo conference with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

There were earlier reports that China's Generalissimo had remained in the Middle East to attend the conference with Marshal Stalin—a meeting which would have been of major significance because Russia is not at war with Japan.

In fact, however, there was no meeting between the Russian and Chinese principals.

N. E. Speeds Preinduction Training

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Welcome emphasis on "why we fight" is growing throughout New England schools under the broad preinduction training sponsored by the War Department with the concurrence of the Navy.

The new emphasis, according to Capt. Frederick A. Zehrer who co-ordinates the program for the First Service Command, is shared with the more expected principles of mechanical dexterity and orientation of what to expect in the armed services.

Captain Zehrer, who was a leading educator in State and local school systems in Connecticut after doing graduate work at Harvard University, estimated that today the program is adopted in 51 per cent of the public and private schools in New England, reaching 65 per cent of the boys between their sixteenth birthday and induction day, their eighteenth birthday.

Other schools will no doubt embrace the program as soon as they discover that preinduction training is much broader than machine-shop training, the Captain estimated.

Paradoxically, one of the things the Army is not emphasizing is military drill.

"We'll take care of that when we get the boys," the Captain said.

He referred to a recent statement by the Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, urging educators not to extend military drill at the expense of physical education classes.

In fact, practically all the subjects desired by the armed services to be covered by the schools will benefit the boys in civilian life, the Captain averred.

Surveys have showed that there are 650 different army jobs which nine out of every 10 men are trained for after basic military training. About 300 of these have civilian counterparts: cook, automotive mechanic, radio operator, electrician, etc.; the rest draw largely upon related civilian occupational skills.

Beverly and Newton high schools are among the leading schools in this area to adopt broad preinduction programs, it was disclosed in a list of 172 high schools, 43 vocational schools, 35 parochial schools, and other private schools in Massachusetts alone.

A preinduction course in radio, for instance, is useful in 35 army jobs; electricity, in 151 jobs; shopwork, 188; automotive mechanics, 50; and machine mechanics, 226.

An analysis of the various jobs indicates that 91 per cent of the specialists are assigned to 117 of the jobs. While the Army recommends adaptations of curricula, the programs are "purely voluntary and locally administered," said the Captain.

"But the specific skill needs," he continued, "are only a part of the preinduction training program. Since we know that an informed soldier who knows why he is fighting is the more competent soldier (and the competent soldier is the one with the greatest chance of survival), the following needs are common to all future inductees":

An understanding of why we are fighting and a willingness to fight; a clear conception of Army life, its requirements, challenge and opportunities, and the proper orientation and adjustment to insure the maximum use of their capabilities; physical and emotional fitness; minimum competencies such as functional communication skills and simple arithmetical abilities; and basic skill training adaptable to Army jobs.

Among the many pamphlets and memoranda available free from the Army office here is one telling "What the Social Studies Teachers Can Do in Preinduction Training," —the teacher who can best describe what the soldier is fighting for.

In one of his recent speeches to educators to hurry the spread of the preinducton program, Captain Zehrer quoted advice to officers from Lieut.-Gen. Brehon Somervell, chief of the Army Service Forces: "Be sure that no American soldier is ever killed or injured because you failed to do your part to provide adequate training."

"I pass this along to you," the Captain said; "the time to do something about it is now."

M-M-M-M STEAK!

Juicy sirloin steak broiled the way you like it, served with onion rings, French fried potatoes, choice of vegetables, choice of desserts, and tea and coffee. $1.35 COMPLETE

WASHINGTON WINTER PL. WINTER ST. EICHEL'S 1 Winter Place BOSTON

To Our Patrons

THIS year, due to war conditions, we have decided not to get out our usual Christmas Suggestion Booklet.

While our stocks are as varied and attractive as ever, quantities are in many cases limited and replacements uncertain.

We do not wish to disappoint you by offering items which might be sold out and impossible to duplicate when you came in to get them.

Moreover, by saving the paper required to print the booklets and relieving in however small measure the strain on postal facilities at this time, we feel we are contributing a bit to the war effort which you will approve.

We invite your first hand "eye-view" of our carefully chosen stocks of practical gifts for men now ready. More than ever this year it is wise to

SHOP EARLY for CHRISTMAS

NICKERSON THE MEN'S STORE

298 Washington St. Opp. School St.

BOSTON

Cities, Towns Buy War Bonds As Postwar Aid

Continued from Page 1

was $200,000 by Brookline, while the largest purchase by a city was Springfield's $1,100,000. Largest war bond purchase per capita population appeared to be in the Berkshire County town of Peru with a 1940 census figure of 142. This community invested $5,025 or the equivalent of $35.38 per resident.

Other cities and towns, in addition to the 102 which have reported war bond purchases, are believed to have appropriated funds for that purpose under a 1942 legislative act. In addition there have been large purchases from trust funds, retirement funds and from other reserves.

The 1942 act limited the purchase of war bonds to one-tenth of one per cent of the assessed valuation of real estate and personal property in the preceding year. The 1943 legislation increased the amount to five per cent of the valuation in 1942. Both acts regulate the use of proceeds of the sale of war bonds and prescribe that the bonds may not be sold until termination of the war.

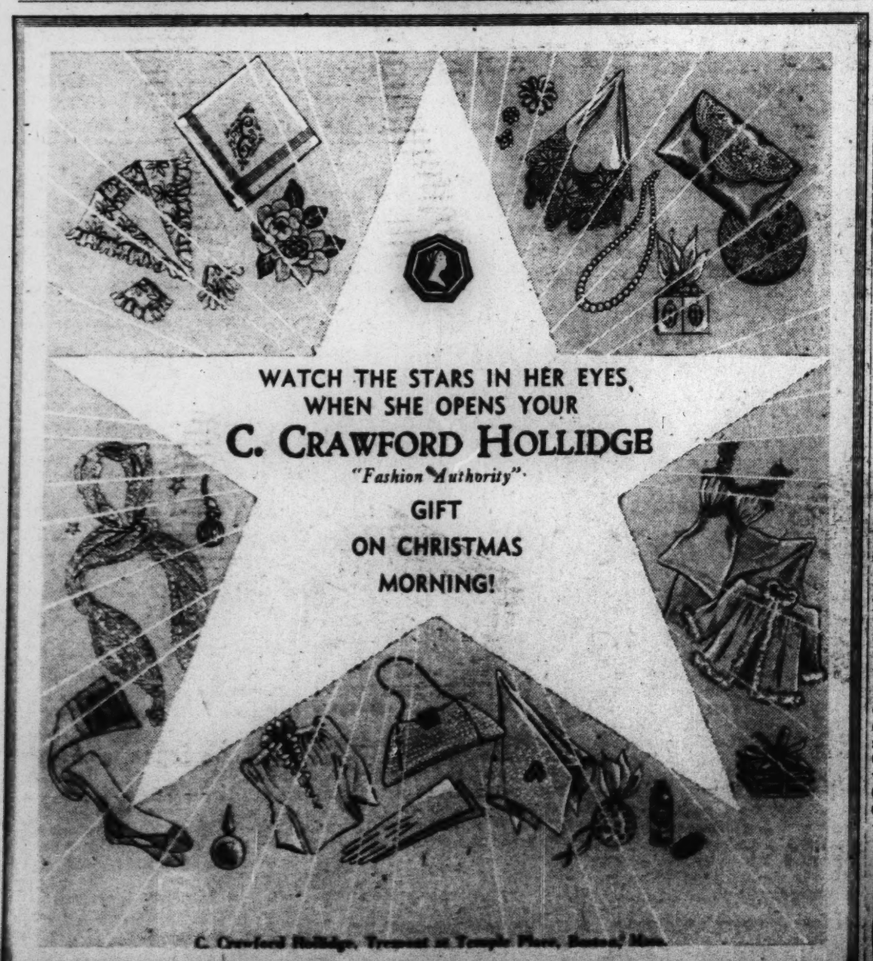
State tax officials have pointed out that appropriations voted for war bonds not only assist the war program but, in addition, provide a reservoir of funds for tackling the important postwar projects being planned as a hedge against widespread unemployment. Without this reservoir of cash taxpayers, the experts point out, would be faced with oppressive taxation and communities with excessive borrowing.

War's End to Stop Most of Ship Work

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 4 (AP)—Washington authorities estimate 90 per cent of American shipbuilding will cease with the ending of the war, Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine said last night.

"The disposition of 40,000,000 tons of merchant shipping," Senator Brewster said, "is one of the great problems before the United States.

"If the American flag is to be kept flying upon the high seas and this great fleet used as a delivery medium in our international trade trade then considerable facilities will be required for reconditioning and maintaining such a merchant fleet."



'You'll Be in the Army Soon'

United States Army Signal Corps

Preinduction Training Spreads in N. E.

It's not quite "You're in the Army Now" to thousands of boys between 16 and 18 years of age in public and private schools, but in Massachusetts and other States the boys are getting a taste of what the Army is like and are preparing for it in a wide range of subjects. One of them is a preflight course, in Beverly High School, illustrated here by an instructor with hanging models, while a group of potential fliers looks on. Lower photo shows a prospect for the Air Forces keeping himself posted on latest developments by eyeing his school's bulletin board, the displays on which are part of the extensive orientation program.

C. I. O. Takes Step To Enter Politics

Plans for putting the Congress of Industrial Organizations into politics in Massachusetts on a scale never before attempted will be developed here Sunday at a conference led by Sidney Hillman of New York, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Mr. Hillman is Chairman of the National Political Action Committee of the C. I. O. He is moving over the country setting up C. I. O. political machinery prior to the next presidential campaign.

The organization proposed appears to be somewhat similar to Labor's Nonpartisan League, the former political wing of the C. I. O., which Mr. Hillman helped to promote. The Massachusetts organization is designed to include whatever units of the American Federation of Labor will come in. To date they have been very cool.

The State C. I. O. political gathering will be held at the Hotel Statler.

Boston Police Trail Shoplifters

Hot on the trail of an alleged shoplifting ring, the Boston Police Racket Squad, under its newly-appointed head, Capt. James T. Sheehan, began rounding up other suspected members today. Captain Sheehan said that three women and a man were arrested last night after they had been trailed to an outlying section of the city. In their automobile, he said, clothing valued at $300 was found when the arrests were made.

Captain Sheehan said that suburban clothing stores have been looted of goods valued at more than $10,000 altogether, apparently by a shoplifting gang.

James H. Churchill

James H. Churchill of Wollaston, Mass., who passed on yesterday, was a retired prominent patent attorney in Boston. For many years he had lived at 110 Billings Street, Atlantic, and at Dennis, where he maintained a summer home.

A native of Charlestown, Mr. Churchill was graduated from Worcester High School and Worcester Polytechnic Institute. For 50 years he maintained a patent office at 53 State Street, Boston, during which period he represented the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, Boston Elevated Railway, Hopedale Manufacturing Company, and O. H. Robertson Company of Pittsburgh.

CALL Curtis 1000 LUMBER

Waltham Defendant Pleads Not Guilty

In an arraignment today before Judge P. Sarsfield Cunniff in Waltham District Court, Air Force Private Francis V. J. Gricus, of Waltham, made a plea of not guilty, after he had allegedly confessed to the slaying of Mrs. Lillian Parent, last Saturday. Private Gricus was held without bail and the case was continued to Dec. 17.

Earlier, Middlesex District Attorney Robert T. Bradford said that the soldier had been identified as Private Gricus and that he had confessed to the slaying of Mrs. Parent. The soldier had been home on furlough and was scheduled to start back to duty in Seattle, Wash., tomorrow.

The District Attorney said that Private Gricus was arrested last night and that early this morning he said he wanted to confess. According to the District Attorney, Private Gricus said he met the woman outside his own home and accompanied her to the playground. The District Attorney said that the soldier stated that both he and Mrs. Parent had been drinking. Gricus said that they remained at the playground a short time and that while under the influence of liquor he killed the woman, the District Attorney said.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

John Haynes Holmes will talk on "Rome the Nazis, and the Pope" in Jordon Hall at 10:30 a. m.

Richard Tetley-Kardos, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

Dr. Hugh Cabot, Chairman of Russian War Relief, will speak on "Science and the Student in Russia" at 2:30 p. m. in Evans Hall, Simmons College, 300 Fenway.

"Exploring the Museum" is the subject of a talk by Miss Adlow in the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m. and at the same time Mrs. Tanner will talk on "The Boston Exhibition." Mr. Brown will talk at 4 p. m. on "Boston's Historic Buildings" in the Lecture Hall. All free to the public.

The regular free movies program at the New England Museum of Natural History includes three films about animals this week: "Canoe Trails Through Moosland," "Nimrods in Duckland," and "Jack Frost." They will be shown at 3 p. m.

William Zeuch will give the second in his current series of Sunday afternoon "Hour of Organ Music" programs at the First Church in Boston, Berkeley and Marlborough Streets, at 4:30 p. m. Free to the public.

Ella Winter will talk on "Our Children in Wartime" in John Hancock Hall at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Monday

Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor will talk on "So Many Peace Plans" in the University Club at 11:15 a. m.

John W. Kolleher will talk on "The Re-Assessments of Irish History" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.

Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Recital by Students

A recital by students from the violin, piano, and vocal departments of the Boston Conservatory of Music will be given tomorrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock in the Conservatory Concert Room, 26 The Fenway. This recital is open to the public without charge.

Public Warned To Look Out For Poor Meat

Special care in buying meat today for week-end meals is urged upon Massachusetts housewives by Dr. Vlado A. Getting, State Public Health Commissioner. "Bad meat, unsafe for human consumption, is appearing in large quantities in our meat stores and restaurants," he warned.

In a statement issued last night, Dr. Getting said that "meats which are bad in odor or appearance . . . should not be bought." The meat shortage and poor transportation are responsible for the situation, he added. Complaints as to the purchase of bad meat, or any other food, should be sent immediately to local health departments, the Health Commissioner said.

"Customers," he said, "are urged to examine carefully all meat, especially ground hamburger and pork sausage, before it is purchased."

Robbins Heads First Civilian Defense Region

Col. Howard W. Robbins, former United States Commissioner in Boston, has been appointed Director of the First Civilian Defense Region by the Office of Civilian Defense in Washington. He succeeds Joseph M. Loughlin, who after serving as Director since March, 1941, has resigned to take up a new business connection in the South.

Colonel Robbins joined the staff of the First Civilian Defense Region, which includes the six New England States, in December, 1941. Within several months he became Chief of the Protection Branch. Since last June he has been serving as Deputy Regional Director.

A native of Ashby, Mass., he now resides in Lexington. He is a graduate of Cushing Academy and Syracuse University, and studied law at Harvard and Columbia. He is a partner in the law firm of Parkman, Robbins, Coughlin and Hannan. During the last war he served in the United States Army, becoming a Lieutenant Colonel in the U. S. Infantry Reserve. Formerly Commissioner of Arbitration and Conciliation, Colonel Robbins was appointed United States Commissioner in 1936.

Colonel Robbins is well known in rowing circles, having served as referee at many regattas, including Harvard-Yale.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity—Fair today and tonight. Partly cloudy Sunday. Continued moderately cold, Gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine — Partly cloudy and somewhat warmer in the north and central portions today. Increasing cloudiness and not quite so cold tonight. Sunday considerable cloudiness with snow flurries in the mountains.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Partly cloudy today. Increasing cloudiness and not quite so cold tonight. Sunday considerable cloudiness with scattered snow flurries in the mountains and colder in the afternoon.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island tonight. Partly cloudy Sunday. tonight. Partly cloudy Sunday. Continued moderately cold.

Eastport to Block Island—No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 9:36 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Sunday, 9:20 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Sunday, 9:49 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Monday, 7:31 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $13.00; six months, $6.50; three months, $3.25; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 4 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Maritime Academy Plans Diplomas for Bay Staters

Log of the Port of Boston

Thirty-four Massachusetts boys have just completed the intensified course in navigation and marine engineering at Massachusetts Maritime Academy, and are now in Boston arranging to take the Federal examinations for licenses as third mates or third assistant engineers.

Just back from an extended cruise on the schoolship, the graduates, 21 of whom are in the deck class and the remainder in the engine-room group, are to receive their diplomas as graduates from the Academy at exercises to be held in Faneuil Hall, Dec. 17. This will be the fourth graduation since the school has been known as the Maritime Academy and operated with a shore base at Hyannis. The previous three exercises were held at Hyannis.

Formerly known as the Massachusetts Nautical School, the Academy now has an enrollment of 234 cadets, largest in the more than 50 year history of the school. The graduation of Dec. 17 will be the first held in Boston for nearly two years.

Washington Takes Charge

Original applications for Federal licenses for officers of the Merchant Marine must hereafter be forwarded to Washington headquarters of the United States Coast Guard and approval given before the document can be issued, according to new rules just received from Washington.

Thus applicants for their first "ticket" must get their applications in several weeks prior to the time they desire to be examined by the Merchant Marine Inspection Service, now under jurisdiction of the Coast Guard. Renewal of licenses or raising of grade may be handled in the usual manner through local officials. All licenses and certificates were heretofore granted through the local office.

Wiggin in New Post

Morrill Wiggin, warehouse and shipping official of Boston, has been appointed liaison officer for the War Shipping Administration with headquarters at the Army Base. He has been serving with the Army Transport Service at the Base. Mr. Wiggin succeeds John C. Tattersall, who has returned to the service of the Waterman Steamship Agency, Inc. In his new work Mr. Wiggin will act as information clearing officer between the War Shipping Administration, the Army Transport, and the steamship agents.

Chambers Back in Boston

Back at his old post in Boston, P. D. Chambers, of the Boston office of D. C. Andrews & Co., customs brokers and foreign freight forwarders, has returned from the Pacific Coast, where he went some time ago to open offices for the company at San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Commerce Club Party

Boston's shipping fraternity as represented in membership of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston is to gather at the Parker House Dec. 22 for its annual Christmas party and entertainment.

Rundlet Retires

Holding the unique record of serving in one capacity for 48 years and one month—that of a customs inspector at Boston—Frederick T. Rundlet of Cambridge retired from active service this week. Entering the service as an inspector on Nov. 1, 1895, Mr. Rundlet left the service Nov. 30, 1943, as an inspector. His grandfather, Taylor M. Rundlet, also of Cambridge, was also in the Customs Service, nearly a century ago, having been appointed a storekeeper during the administration of Franklin Pierce as President of the United States in 1853.

'Plum' for Timilty?

Joseph F. Timility, former Police Commissioner of Boston, is the latest possibility being mentioned in political circles for the Federal "plum" of the Collector of Customs of the Port of Boston. The post is filled temporarily by Owen P. McKenna, as Acting Collector.

Leon Stone

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Brown Stamps "G," "H," "J," and "K" in Ration Book No. 3 now valid, will expire at midnight.

Brown stamps "L" and "M" now valid; "N," Dec. 5; "P," Dec. 12. All expire Jan .1, 1944.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods—First series of Green Stamps "A," "B," and "C" in Book No. 4 now valid; expire Dec. 20. Green stamps "D," "E," and "F" now valid through Jan. 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expirations dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 1 fuel oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944, Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inpection for C book holders Feb. 29.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" book holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Mailing Dates

Christmas mailing closing dates for points within continental United States are as follows:

Dec. 6 mail parcels and on Dec. 13 mail cards and letters to Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Boston postal district.

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Your
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Court of Appeals Upholds Segregation of Japanese

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4—Military removal of all Japanese racials inland from the Pacific Coast early in 1942 has been declared legal, meaning constitutional, by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the far western states. This court is only one step removed from the Supreme Court of the United States.

This high court's ruling will, by its implications, relieve a great deal of anxiety that has been felt concerning a possible wartime return of the evacuated Japanese to crowded and strategic coastal areas. It may also help to reduce an inflamed condition of public opinion, made critical recently by rebellious acts of avowedly disloyal Japanese in the Tule Lake segreation center.

In his concurring opinion of the case in point, that of Japanese-American Fred T. Korematsu of San Leandro, Calif., Circuit Judge Albert Lee Stephens asserted that in issuing the evacuation order Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt had acted "to save the country from fifth columnists."

Judge Stephens said also: "How weak, indeed, our country would be in the kind of a world in which we live if war strategy orders had to be ratified in the courts."

This statement implies that the 107,000 Japanese racials evacuated to inland relocation centers in the spring of 1942 could be logically and legally kept there or even sent farther away from the Pacific Coast if, in the judgment of the Western Defense Command, such a course is deemed necessary from a military security standpoint.

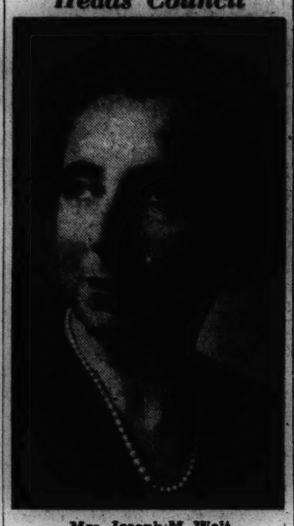
Inversely, it implies that if the Western Defense Command should deem it safe, the 107,000 evacuees might logically and legally be returned en masse to their previous homes in the coastal zone. Such a course is not immediately probable.

When General DeWitt was transferred from the Western Defense Command to Washington, D. C., a few weeks ago, and Gen. Delos C. Emmons, former commanding general of the Hawaiian sector, replaced him here, there were rumors that the DeWitt evacuation order was to be nullified. The furore caused by the highly-publicized uprising in Tule Lake center has overwhelmed both the thought and the possibility, if it existed.

Many Pacific Coast dwellers, including this correspondent, who believed that the evacuation was essential to the security of the Pacific Coast and of the Japanese as well, are gratified that so detached and august a tribunal as the United States Circuit Court of Appeals has underwritten its legality.

The Circuit Court's decision affords opportunity for a victory-determined populace to rally its full physical and mental capacities unanimously against the ruthless enemy across the Pacific, and leave to the unhampered judgment of the Western Defense Command the sequestering of alien and citizen Japanese in the West.

Heads Council



Mrs. Joseph M. Welt
Detroit woman who has been elected President of the National Council of Jewish Women until that group's next triennial meeting in 1946.

Jewish Women Hail 50 Years Of Social Help

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Marking 50 years of accomplishment in the field of social service, education, help to the foreign-born, and in the cause of world peace, the National Council of Jewish Women recently held their seventeenth triennial meeting here, where the organization began during Chicago's first World's Fair, in 1893.

The Council, with a membership of more than 65,000, represents a cross section of Jewish women in the United States and Canada.

Tolerance was stressed at the conference, adherence to the Ten Commandments, and the Council declared itself in favor of unrestricted immigration of Jews into Palestine and the continued upbuilding of that country "in the spirit of the Balfour Declaration," which states that "nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

As one postwar goal, the Council announced a program of rehabilitating war casualties to a point where they can help themselves.

A gigantic file of information, gathered bit by bit from all parts of the world and every state in the United States, is to be of immense help in this rehabilitation work, it was said. The file was begun years ago when the Council undertook to locate relatives of Jewish families scattered from their native villages in pogroms and other persecutions. Now the information will help to reunite Jewish families separated by the present war and Nazi persecution.

Thomas Mann, noted author and lecturer, sounded a note of tolerance at the opening of the triennial meeting. Himself a refugee from Nazi-bound Germany's intolerance, he reminded the conference that Germany before Hitler had been known for humane and democratic practices, and said Hitler never received a majority vote.

"It is the powerful combination of Junkers, Army generals and heavy industry that betrayed the German people," Dr. Mann declared, and added that all countries share to an extent in this "symbol of the times," saying that it is part of a reactionary attempt against changing social ideas.

"The hope of the world," said Dr. Mann, "rests on the reconciliation of socialism with democracy. And democracy is not simply a justified demand for equality from below. It means good will, generosity, and love from the top down; not a disregard for differences, but that all men shall truly regard each other as children of a common father in heaven."

The National Council of Jewish Women dates back to Chicago's Parliament of Religions. A Women's Committee, representing every religion and denomination, formed a separate unit in the general committee of the Parliament.

Shipbuilding Rises to Rank Of 'Impossible'

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—America's "impossible" shipbuilding goal of 24,000,000 deadweight tons for 1942-43 is already over the top by a comfortable margin with a month to go to set new records.

Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, Vice-Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, said ships aggregating 25,284,387 deadweight tons had already been delivered to service, with close to 2,000,000 more tons due for delivery in December if the production rate of November (1,692,700) is maintained.

Reviewing the giant strides made in the two-year program, the Admiral pointed out that in all of 1941, 103 ships aggregating 1,100,000 deadweight tons were launched, less than a month's production at the current rate.

He said the "score" for November was 184 ships, including 16 high-speed freighters, 19 high-speed tankers, 23 ships for military and special use, 89 Liberty ships and 17 tankers adapted from Liberty design.

Credit for the remarkable performance in shipbuilding does not belong solely to the shipyards, Admiral Vickery said, adding:

"The breaking of records does not begin on the shipways, but in the steel mills, engine factories, and boiler shops, for the modern shipyard is merely the final assembly line of a nationwide plant."

As a visualization of the freighter armada built since Pearl Harbor, Admiral Vickery said the ships would stretch from Maine to Scotland in an unbroken line if set to steaming along at mile intervals.

1,000 Big Bombers In Record Output Of U. S. Airplanes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—More than 1,000 four-engine bombers—the American weapon the Axis dreads most—rolled out of aircraft factories in November, output of all United States planes reached a record 8,789, and naval construction also climbed to a new peak that included completion of about a dozen aircraft carriers.

The great gains of the most successful month of war production were made known in separate announcements from the War Production Board and the Navy Department while on Capitol Hill plans were disclosed for expansion of West Coast Navy installations to speed the flow of men and materials into the war with Japan.

WPB Chairman, Donald M. Nelson, said that a military plane came off the assembly lines oftener than once every five minutes as production continued to climb over the October output of 8,362 planes, the previous record. One thousand big bombers in a month long has been a hoped-for figure and Mr. Nelson noted that in achieving it the weight of planes produced in November exceeded October by 7 per cent.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox told a press conference that combat vessels constituted by far the largest percentage of the record 250,000 tons of naval craft turned out in November. He could not tell the exact number of aircraft carriers, he said, but it was "about a dozen" of all types. He also said the Navy received more than 2,000 planes during the month and most of them were fighters and bombers.

Mr. Knox said recently that the Navy had 40 carriers of all types, but it was not made clear whether this figure included any of the carriers completed in November.

The 1943 program of building 260 destroyer-escort vessels will be completed this week end, bringing the total built to around 300, Secretary Knox added.

The program of West Coast construction was disclosed when the House Naval Affairs Committee filed a formal report on a bill authorizing additional Navy expenditures of $235,060,000.

Small Vote Cast In N. J. Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 4—Nearly 1,00,000 qualified voters failed to cast ballots at the recent general election in New Jersey, official tabulation disclosed today. Deducting the number of men and women out of the State in military service, estimated at approximately 400,000, there were more than 500,000 who stayed at home and neglected their franchise privilege.

Only 1,173,588 of 2,134,143 eligibles went to the polls, and of those who did, 535,660 cast incomplete ballots by not expressing themselves on Constitution revision. The vote for and against revision totaled 637,938.

Governor-elect Walter E. Edge defeatel Mayor Vincent J. Murphy, of Newark, his Democratic opponent, by a plurality of 127,764. The vote for Governor Edge was 634,506 and Mayor Murphy, 506,604.

U. S. Agents Find Their Man Arrested

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—While secret service agents were hunting down a man who was reported to have threatened the life of President Roosevelt, he was arrested here Nov. 13 by city police for walking against a traffic light.

Prices and Your Purse: Meat Grinder Handy?

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Dec. 4

There will be more beef on American dinner tables this month. But don't get your taste set for many fine steaks and roasts. You may find them tough.

Most of the beef coming on the market will be best used in stews, as pot roasts, and ground beef.

Also Remember—

Beginning Dec. 13 you will receive, in addition to the regular four cents, two brown ration stamps for every pound of grease you carry to your grocer.

WPB estimates that over 1,300 tons of used fats are still being thrown away each day that could be used in the fight against tyranny.

Dates to Remember

Brown stamps: G, H, J, K, L, and M now valid. G, H, J, and K expire Dec. 4. L and M on Jan. 1.

Green stamps A, B, and C are valid through Dec. 20. Green stamps D, E, and F are valid through Jan. 20.

Sugar: Stamp 29 in Book 4 is valid for five pounds of sugar through Jan. 15.

Shoes: Stamp 18 in Book One is valid, also Stamp 1 on the "airplane" sheet in Book 3.

Fuel oil: Period 2 coupons now valid; Period 1 coupons are valid through Jan. 3.

Gasoline: In 17 states of Eastern shortage area A-8 coupons are valid through Feb. 8. In states outside the Eastern shortage area, A-9 coupons are now valid and remain valid through Jan. 21.

Kerosene Problem

Getting kerosene to Bostonians and other New Englanders who heat with it has become a Government problem again this winter.

This time the shortage is due, not to lack of transportation, but to lack of the product itself.

Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes has taken corrective steps by calling on refineries to alter their yields to produce more kerosene, but at best, there will be a stiff race to get sufficient kerosene to New England this winter.

Still Time to Write

Congressmen haven't been hearing much from the folk back home on subsidies. It will probably take about three weeks for the bill to go to the Senate, go to the President, be vetoed and get back to the House, so there is still time to write if you are interested in keeping prices from going up.

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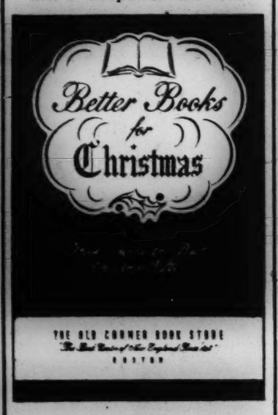

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YOUR POSTWAR HOME?

The Location You Choose Should Meet All of These Requirements

THE TOWN

1. In a well managed town which is
2. Free from a burdensome debt
3. Where assessments are fair and
4. The tax rate is low.
5. Which has good schools, good churches, good water and fire and police protection.

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THE NEIGHBORHOOD

12. Desirable and permanent neighbors.
13. Community spirit and pride predominate.
14. A proven high resale value.

Lots (and larger areas) meeting all of these fourteen requirements are now available in Weston, Massachusetts. On high and heavily wooded land the location must be seen to be appreciated. For an appointment call HUBbard 2799 during business hours, except Saturdays.

Charles W. Hubbard et Als., Trustees, 201 Devonshire Street, Boston
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Indoor-ables

Give enchantment in luscious rayon velvet. Black, wine 29.90
Wrapped coat, myriad fluffy ruffles, every one braid edged in contrast. Rayon crepe in tomato red, kelly green, blue, pink 16.90
Quilted plaid rayon taffeta wrapper in red or navy 12.90
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Rayon crepe, flower and foliage of quilted chintz. Black, white, aqua . . 22.90
Sizes 12 to 20
NEGLIGEES—THIRD FLOOR

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MAIN STORE—MEN'S FURNISHINGS—STREET FLOOR
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SHIRT GIFT CLASSICS

Fine British stripes, tailored in New England of woven stripe shirtings from some of America's finest mills. Full cut, nicely detailed with ocean pearl buttons, French fronts, barrel cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17, 33 to 35. 3.46

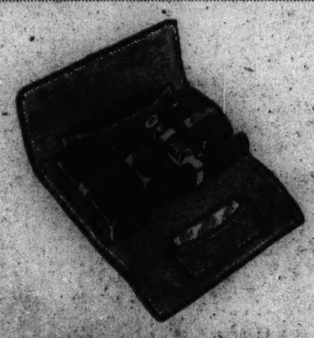
Tailored in fine count woven stripe, domestic loomed shirtings. Full cut, nicely tailored with the patented Bi-angle stay collars, French fronts and double cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17, 33 to 35. 3.90

Imported fabric shirts, loomed in England of long staple Egyptian cotton. Woven stripe broadcloth luxury shirts with French fronts, double cuffs, Bi-angle stay collars. Sizes 14 to 17, 33 to 35. 5.00

WARM ALL WOOL RADIO COAT SWEATERS

5.00

Cardigan style coat sweaters, lightweight enough to wear under a suit coat or leather jacket. Durable new wool in oxford, navy or brown heather. Sizes 38 to 46.



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Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Wilbur—"Ramshackle Inn," comedy by George Batson. Starring ZaSu Pitts. 8:30. (Last day.)

Colonial—"The Doughgirls," by Joseph Fields. Staged by George S. Kauffman. Featuring Taylor Holmes, Betty Furness, Lela Ernst, Lenore Ulric. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Abie's Irish Rose," comedy by Anne Nichols. Featuring Donald Brian, James O'Neill. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert — "Blossom Time" operetta by Dorothy Donnelly and Sigmund Romberg. Featuring Barbara Scully. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Richard Burgin, conducting. Jennie Tourel, contralto. Hans J. Heinz, tenor. 8:15.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—First Boston recital by Richard Tetley-Kardos, pianist. 2.

Jordan Hall—Old church music and folk music by the Trapp Family Singers. 3:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"For Whom the Bell Tolls," Gary Cooper, Ingrid Bergman. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9:05.

Exeter—"Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. "Passport to Suez," Warren William. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Fenway—"Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. 11:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:25, 6:55, 9:35. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 12:45, 3:15, 5:45, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—"Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott. 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:18, 7:05, 10:05. "So's Your Uncle," Donald Woods, Billy Lynke. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:12, 6, 8:50.

Kenmore—"The Great Dictator," Charles Chaplin. 9:30, 6, 9:40. "It's Love Again," Jessie Matthews. 1, 4:40, 8.

Majestic—"Flight Command," Robert Taylor, Walter Pidgeon. 10:32 a. m., 2:01, 5:30, 9:17. "Big Store," the Marx Brothers. 12:25, 4:03, 7:41.

Metropolitan—"Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6:05, 8:48. "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young, Adolphe Menjou. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:30, 7:15, 9:50.

Modern—"Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

Orpheum—"Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. 11:30 a. m., 3:17, 6:34, 10:01. "Something About a Soldier," Evelyn Keyes, Tom Neal. 1:20, 4:56, 8:13.

Paramount—"Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 6:50, 9:30. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 3:55, 5:35, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—"The Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway. 9, 10:55 a. m., 12:50, 2:45, 4:40, 6:35, 8:10, 10:25. Stage Show: 10:05 a. m., 12:1:55, 3:50, 5:45, 7:40, 9:35.

Scollay—"In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:23, 6:20, 9:20. "Sleepy Lagoon," Judy Canova, Dennis Day. 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Soldiers in White," "89th Parallel," "Birds on the Wing," "Vodvil No. 2," "Tropical Sportland," "Red Hot Riding Hood," "A Farmer for a Day," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Something About a Soldier," Evelyn Keyes, Tom Neal. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:40.

Telepix—"The Wacs," "Down the Mississippi," "Hollywood Stars," "Lucy Monroe," "Desert Animals," "Bees," "War Analysis," News Digest. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown — "Fallen Sparrow," Maureen O'Hara, John Garfield. 1:10, 4:35, 7:55, 10:55. "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney. 2:50, 6:10, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott, Albert Dekker. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:30, 9:20. "Sleepy Lagoon," Judy Canova. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "The Fallen Sparrow," Maureen O'Hara, John Garfield. Continuous 1:45-11.

Allston: "The Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett, Franchot Tone. "Follow the Band," Leon Errol. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "This is the Army," Joan Leslie. 2, 8:15.

Regent: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Good Morning, Judge," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45. Tomorrow:

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—First Boston recital by Richard Tetley-Kardos, pianist. 2.

Jordan Hall—Old church music and folk music by the Trapp Family Singers. 3:30.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young, Otto Kruger. "The Spirit of Stanford," Margaret Chapman. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "This is the Army," Joan Leslie, George Murphy. 2, 4:30, 6:45, 9:10.

Coolidge Corner: "Top Man," Susanna Foster, Peggy Ryan, Donald O'Connor. "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death."

Cleveland Circle: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster. "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. Continuous 1:30-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "Campus Rhythm," Gale Storm. Continuous 1-11.

Harvard: "Spitfire," Leslie Howard. "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. 2, 8

University: "The Fallen Sparrow," John Garfield, Maureen O'Hara. 2:55, 6:15, 9:50. "Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige. 1:30, 4:50, 8:20.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "A Star Is Born," Janet Gaynor, Fredric March. "Lady Vanishes," Paul Lukas, Margaret Lockwood.

Codman Square: "Johnny Comes Lately," James Cagney. "That Nazty Nuisance," Bobby Watson. Continuous from 1.

Franklin: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster. "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney. Continuous from 1:15.

EVERETT—Capitol: "This is the Army," Joan Leslie, George Murphy. 2:18, 4:30, 6:45, 9:10.

Strand: "Comrade X," Clark Gable, Hedy Lamarr. "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Oz-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda, Dana Andrews.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. "Girl from Monterey," Armida. **Coolidge**: "Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick, Joan Carroll.

WAVERLEY—Community Playhouse: "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie, Cesar Romero. "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "This Is the Army," Joan Leslie.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon. "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowell, Preston Foster.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Moscow—2:45 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:45 p. m.—Current Events. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Red Cross Eagle Club. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Country Notes. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Caracas—9:35 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—9:45 p. m.—"Drop in Any Time. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—"Orquesta Progresista," TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Sunday, December 5

Chungking—11:15 a. m.—American Hour. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—Transatlantic Call—People to People. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.66 meg., 25.6 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—World News Roundup; J. B. McGeachy. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—9:30 p. m.—Orchestra: Maestro Jose Molina Pinillos. Cond. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—9:45 p. m.—Battle Honor. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 31 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—"Don Quixote Takes the Air." Episode 2. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.91 meg., 192.9 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

3:00 p. m.—News; Marching to Music.
3:15 p. m.—Music Salon.
3:30 p. m.—Poland vs. Hitler.
3:45 p. m.—Jesting With the Jesters.
4:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Musicale.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands on Parade.
5:30 p. m.—Gilbert & Sullivan Music.
5:45 p. m.—The Mastersingers.
6:00 p. m.—I Sustain the Wings.
6:30 p. m.—Three Suns Trio.
6:45 p. m.—Religion in the News.
7:00 p. m.—"For This We Fight."
7:30 p. m.—Xavier Cugat's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Voice of the Army.
8:00 p. m.—News; Music by the Masters.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—Reggie Childs' Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Army-Navy House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Sam Hayes, sports.
4:15 p. m.—Sports comments.
4:30 p. m.—Bob Stanley's Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—Dansant Service.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Return of Nick Carter: drama.
7:30 p. m.—Concert Album.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang; News.
8:00 p. m.—California Melodies; Music.
8:30 p. m.—"Foreign Assignment"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Chicago Theater of the Air.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Saturday Night Bandwagon.
10:45 p. m.—Johnny Messner's Orch.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestras.

Sunday's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

2:00 p. m.—"Melodic Favorites."
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse Program.
3:00 p. m.—News; Sunday Song Service.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—News; Weather; Curtain Calls.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:30 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—Musicale.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—"America Marches."
7:45 p. m.—Soldiers of the Press.
8:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Concert.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—This Is Fort Dix.
3:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
4:00 p. m.—"Thanks to America"; Variety.
4:30 p. m.—"Abe Lincoln's Story"; drama.
5:00 p. m.—Fireside Party; Drama; Music.
5:30 p. m.—"The Shadow"; Mystery Drama.
6:00 p. m.—"First Nighter"; drama.
6:30 p. m.—Upton Close, comments.
6:45 p. m.—"The Little Show"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—Old-Fashioned Revival Hour.
8:00 p. m.—Hon. Joseph C. Grew.
8:30 p. m.—News Service.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:00 p. m.—Cleveland Symphony Orchestra.
10:00 p. m.—Cedric Foster, news.
10:15 p. m.—The Good Will Hour.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestras.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Dec. 5

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc): Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, Dec. 5

2:30 p. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program broadcast under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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Charge and Budget 40 SUMMER STREET BOSTON

Cash for Industry Stressed By N. E. Management Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 4—Favorable legislation to aid the reconversion of industry to a peacetime basis was urged by Clinton Davidson, President of Management Planning, Inc., in addressing the New England Association of Commercial Executives here.

Quick action by Congress is needed to enable industry promptly to secure cash due it without delay at the end of the war, as otherwise conversion to peace production will be impossible, Mr. Davidson said.

He stressed in detail the necessity of action relating to contract termination, postwar reserves, renegotiation of war contracts, improvement of the carry-back provisions of the tax law, amortization of plant facilities and disposal of surplus goods.

"There are many indications that much of this legislation will be enacted within the month," Mr. Davidson said, "Favorable action on the part of Congress will give release to business capital that currently is frozen in war contracts and inventories.

"Industry will stand in serious need of working capital with the coming of peace. If given this capital, the productive facilities, the competent managerial capacity of American industry will immediately go to work to provide the nation stability which will guarantee a minimum of unemployment," Mr. Davidson said.

Veterans' Ailments Not Going on Papers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Disabled veterans of this war who have protested to New England Congressmen that their discharge certificates disclosed the diagnosis of their ailment have been advised that such disclosures violated Army regulations and should be eliminated.

Maj. Gen. J. A. Ulio, Adjutant General, told Representative Philip J. Philbin (D) of Massachusetts to advise veterans who complained to the Congressman to return their certificates to the War Department for "any correction that may be warranted."

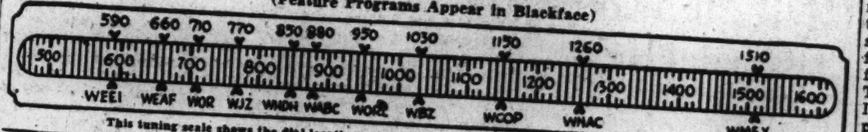
Racing Case Seems Headed To Grand Jury

Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell may not wait until the case of the 10 defendants on trial in Boston Municipal Court on charges of conspiracy to register horse bets, is finished, before presenting it to the Suffolk County Grand Jury, it was reported at the Courthouse. The case was continued yesterday until next week, when the Grand Jury begins its final sitting.

Assistant Attorney General William F. Hayes closed the case for the prosecution yesterday afternoon shortly before 3 o'clock. After the mid-afternoon recess, one of the defendants, George Gordon of Brookline, was called to the witness stand by his counsel, Joseph M. McDonough. Under direct examination by his counsel Mr. Gordon denied that he told the police on the night he was arrested that he was a horse bettor and handicapper.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Sunday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
8:00 News; Organ	Church services	Invitation to the Waltz; News service; Weather	Young People's Church of the Air; speakers	
8:15 Organ Fantasies	Newscast		Radio Carollers	Kick-Conga!
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Boone County Neighbors	News service	"Wake Up Smiling"
8:45 Circle	"The Breakfast Table"	Boone County Neighbors	Gabriel Heatter, news	News service
9:00 News of the World; E. F. Biggs; Fiedler Sinfonietta	Newscast; Variety Music; Samuel Fisher, conductor	World News Roundup; Church School of Air	Religious program	Waits Time
9:15 Religious program	Variety music	The Melody's the Thing; The Melody's the Thing	Religious program; Network speaker	Religious program
9:30			Network speaker	Religious program
9:45				"Gems of Melody"
10:00 Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: Music	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	"Gems of Melody"; "Music in the Modern Manner"
10:15 Church of the Air	Israel Varieties; Music	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	Invitation to Opera
10:30 People's Platform	National Housing	Words and Music	Concert Miniatures	Music at Game Time
10:45 People's Platform	Park Street Church	Words and Music	John Stanley, news	Music at Game Time
11:00 News; Blue Jacket Choir; Dan O'Neil	Fishermen's Program; News	Roy Shields & Company	Charles Hodges, news	Mystery Melody Contest
11:15	Park Street Church Services; speaker	Roy Shields & Company	Lani McIntire's Orch.	Mystery Melody Contest
11:30 Invitation to Learning; guest speakers	Park Street Church Services; speaker	Roy Shields & Company	Mutual Goes Calling	Leatherneck Parade
11:45		Hal Fleming, news	Mutual Goes Calling	News service
12:00 News service	Weekly War Journal	Vest Pocket Varieties	Reggie Childs' Orch.	
12:15 Texas Rangers	Newscast	Vest Pocket Varieties	Reggie Childs' Orch.	Musical Fantasy
12:30 Trans-Atlantic Call: "People to People"	Matinee of Yesterday	Joseph Gallicchio's Orch.	Army-Navy House Party; Variety show; orch.	Musical Fantasy
12:45	Matinee of Yesterday	Princeton - Dartmouth basketball game	Studio speaker	Cowboy Jamboree
1:00 Beacon St. Window Musical program; Edward E. Marrow	Phil Saltman	News service	Sam Lavine, sports	Cowboy Jamboree
1:15	'Magic Carpet of Music'	Camp Wheeler Program; U. Chicago Roundtable; "Two Years of War"	Sports comments	Johnny Long's Orch.
1:30	Cavalcade of Song		Bob Stanley's Orch.	Count Basie's Orch.
1:45 Curt Massey; songs	Cavalcade of Song		Bob Stanley's Orch.	Andrews Sisters, songs; Spike Jones' Orch.
2:00 Ceiling Unlimited; Joseph Cotten	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love'; drama	Musical Roundup	Frank Sinatra, songs
2:15	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love'; drama	Musical Roundup	Frank Sinatra, songs
2:30 World news	Cavalcade of Song	John Charles Thomas;	Weekly Visit American	Frankie Master's Orch.
2:45 World News; Songs	Religious program	orchestra; chorus; talk	Eagle Club in London	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
3:00 N. Y. Philharmonic-Symphony; Artur Rodzinski and Leonard Bernstein	Newscast	Religious program	News service	News service
3:15	Red Cross Program: music; speaker; Recordings	James Forrestal, talk	Sports comments	Sports; Musicale
3:30	'Hot Copy'; drama	World News Parade	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Moment Musicale
3:45	'Hot Copy'; drama	'The Army Hour'; choir; speakers; band; drama	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Treasury Star Parade; Sports of the Day
4:00 conductors	Concert Hall	Pickups from training centers through't world	Musical Roundup	Frank Sinatra, songs
4:15 N. Y. Philharmonic	Concert Hall		Musical Roundup	Frank Sinatra, songs
4:30 Andre Kostelanetz;	Metropolitan Opera Auditions: W. Pelletier	Capt. Jim Healy	Weekly Visit American	Frankie Master's Orch.
4:45 Jan Peerce; chorus		Capt. Jim Healy	Eagle Club in London	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
5:00 Family Hour: Gidget Swarthout; Reed Kennedy; chorus; 'Dear John"; sk.	John Vandercook; John Gunther, news analysis; Musical Steelmakers; Musical Steelmakers	NBC Symphony Orch.; Arturo Toscanini, cond.	News service	News service
5:15			Sports Digest; Songs	Sports; Musicale
5:30			Musical Rendezvous	Moment Musicale
5:45		NBC Symphony Orch.; Arturo Toscanini, cond	Musical Rendezvous	Treasury Star Parade; Sports of the Day
6:00 'Theater: H. Marshall: Help Wanted	"Radio Hall of Fame"; Variety Show; Paul Whiteman's Orch.; dr.; "Winged Victory"; gstr	Religious program	"Return of Nick Carter"	Revival Echoes'; spkr.
6:15 America in the Air		Religious program	"Return of Nick Carter"	News service
6:30 America in the Air		The Great Gildersleeve' dr. with Harold Peary	Concert Album	Ann Nigro, piano
6:45			Fred Lang, news	'Last We Forget'; drama
7:00 William Shirer	News commentator	Jack Benny Show; Mary Livingstone; Rochester	"California Melodies"; Maxine Grey, songs; or	Religious program
7:15 "Songs by Sinatra"	Dorothy Thompson	Bandwagon; Horace Heidt's Or.; gst.; News	"Foreign Assignment"; dramatic series	Religious program
7:30 "We, the People"; interviews; orch.	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kelly m. c.			Tommy Carr's Orch.
7:45				Pete Herman's Orchestra
8:00 Jerry Lester Show	Roy Porter, news; Int.	Edgar Bergen; C. McCarthy; Bert Lahr	Hon. J. C. Grew: "Business for Amer. Service"	Classical Album; Prokofieff: Peter & the Wolf
8:15 Jerry Lester Show	That's a Good One; com.	"One Man's Family"	News service	Classical Album
8:30 "Crime Doctor"	Mack Harrell; Dorothy Kirsten; chorus; orch.	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album; New Yk
8:45 drama; news				Central Baptist Church Services
9:00 Radio Reader's Digest; drama; music	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round; orch.; songs	Cleveland Symphony Or.	Central Baptist Church Services
9:15 guest; orchestra	Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street		Erich Leinsdorf, cond.	Good Tidings; speaker
9:30 Jas. Melton & Co.; guest; orchestra	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Familiar Music	Cleveland Symphony Or.	Good Tidings; speaker
9:45			Erich Leinsdorf, cond.	Good Tidings; speaker
10:00 "Take It or Leave It"; quiz program	Gertrude Lawrence; Kenny Baker; drama; orch.	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Or.; chorus; soloists	Cedric Foster, news	Good Tidings; speaker
10:15	The Symphonette, with M. Piastro, conductor	The Good-Will Hour; Bob Crosby & Co.; Les Tremayne; guest soloist	The Good-Will Hour	Boston Bruins - Canadiens hockey game
10:30 "Adventures of the Thin Man"; cr.			John J. Anthony, cond.	Hockey game
10:45			The Good-Will Hour	News service
11:00 News; World War II	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Irish Melodies
11:15 Jam; Rideout	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	News; E. N. Eddy, news	Old - Fashioned Revival Hour; speaker	Jewish War Veterans Program; speakers
11:30 "Flashgun Casey"; drama adventure	Fishermen's Program; Dance Orchestra; News	Weather; Off the Record	Old - Fashioned Revival Hour; speaker	News summary; Talk
11:45		"I Sustain the Wings"; Capt. Glenn Miller, cond.	Old-Fashioned Revival	

Monday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
11:00 "Honeym'n Hill"; sk.	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch.	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga!
11:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Music for You"
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	News; comments	"Brave Tomorrow"; sk.	"Spotlight Revue"	Words and Music
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	Im'ge Welcott: 'Words'	News service; Talk
12:00 Kate Smith; talk	Newscast	News; Quartet; Weather	Books Carter, news	Circle C Band
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Circle C Band
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour; music; talks	Marjorie Mills, women's program	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"			Music; "Window"	Drama and Music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking; news	"The Little Show"; Rakov's Orchestra; songs	Ray Dady, news comm'ts	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk.	Air Express Music	"Mary Foster"; sketch.	Jack Berch's Orchestra; Musical Roundup	Invitation to the Opera
1:30 R. Flynn, news	Edward MacHugh, hymns	News service		Curtain Time; Music and Interviews
1:45 "The Goldbergs"; sk.	Fishermen's Program; news		Cedric Foster, News	
2:00 Serial drama	Rodriques & Sutherland	'The Guiding Light'; sk.	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:30 We Love and Learn	Concert Hall	"Light of the World"; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	The Pepper Shaker
2:45 "Perry Mason"	Concert Hall	Hymns of All Churches	"Mutual Goes Calling"	News Service
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	Woman of America; sk.	"Adventures of Bulldog Drummond"; drama	Musical Fantasy
3:15 Across the Co'ffee'n	Musical Fell of Hits	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Musical Fantasy
3:30 News; 'Snapshots'	Assn. Jewish Philanthropies; speaker; string or.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party; variety show; orchestra	Gene Autry and the Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 "Help Wanted"		'Right to Happiness'		
4:00 Home Front Mathes; guests; News	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch.	Walter Compton, news	Scandinavian Melodies
4:15	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch.	Musical Roundup	Scandinavian Melodies
4:30 "Life to the Front"	Singing Stars	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Freddy Martin's Orch.
4:45 Army Relief Date	Singing Stars	'Widder Brown"; sketch	"Full Speed Ahead"; Navy musical program	Jan Savitt's Orchestra; Coast Guard Spars mobile band; tenor
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies; Evelyn Keyes, sk. & Follies; Quartet	Air Express Music	'When a Girl Marries'; "Dick Tracy"; sketch.	Musical Roundup	Horace Heidt's Orch.
5:15	"Dick Tracy"; sketch.	"Portia Faces Life";	"The Cinnamon Bear"	Irish Melodies
5:30	Lucky Strike Dance Orchestra; dr.;	'Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45 American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15 Texas Rangers	News Musicale	Ray Ivers; Melodeers	Sports Digest; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30 Lyn Murray; Music	'Jerry and Joy'	'Darling With Juniors'	Musical Rendezvous	Treasury Star Parade; Sports of the Day
6:45 News; 6:50, Weather	String Ensemble; Speaks	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news; Musical program	March to Victory
7:15 Ed Sullivan, Int.	Sports; program	News of the World	Army Air Forces"	Sports of the Day
7:30 "Blondie"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger"	"Fighting Father Dunne"	William Holden, st.e	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45 "Blondie"; sketch	Western dramatization	John Barry, sentiments		Clement Wood, talk
8:00 "Vox Pop"; Inter.	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America;	"Riding Up the News"	Studio speaker
8:15 "Vox Pop"; Inter.	Lum, "Abner"	Bette Davis; drama;	Fulton Lewis, Jr., reports	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
8:30 "Say, Neighbor";	"Blind Date";	Orson Welles, guest;	Harry Sukman, pianist;	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:45 Paul Hall, Manny	Frances M.	Agnes Moorehead, speak.	drama; chor.; or.; talk	Curtain Time
9:00 Radio Reader's Digest; music	Walter Winchell	Fred Allen's Program;	Cleveland Symphony Or.	Good Tidings; speaker
9:15 guest; drama	Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street	Portland Hoffa; Ken Murray; Parker Family;	Erich Leinsdorf, cond.	Good Tidings; speaker
9:30 Jas. Melton & Co.; guest; orchestra	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Familiar Music	Cleveland Symphony Or.	Good Tidings; speaker
9:45			Erich Leinsdorf, cond.	Good Tidings; speaker
10:00 "Take It or Leave It"; quiz program	Gertrude Lawrence; Kenny Baker; drama; orch.	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Or.; chorus; soloists	Cedric Foster, news	Boston Bruins - Canadiens hockey game
10:15	The Symphonette, with M. Piastro, conductor	The Good-Will Hour; Bob Crosby & Co.; Les Tremayne; guest soloist	The Good-Will Hour	Hockey game
10:30 "Adventures of the Thin Man"; cr.			John J. Anthony, cond.	News service
10:45			The Good-Will Hour	
11:00 News; World War II	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Irish Melodies
11:15 Jam; Rideout	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	News; E. N. Eddy, news	Old - Fashioned Revival Hour; speaker	Jewish War Veterans Program; speakers
11:30 Collegiate Chorale;	"Curtain Calls"	News of the World	Old - Fashioned Revival Hour; speaker	News summary; Talk
11:45 Robert Shaw, cond.	"Curtain Calls"	Pacific Story; Drama; "Thailand"	Old-Fashioned Revival	

Russian War Relief In Cambridge Moves

The Cambridge Committee for Russian War Relief has opened new headquarters at 36 Dunster Street in Harvard Square. The immediate purpose is to speed up the mending of clothes given by Cambridge people for the 40,000,000 Russian refugees. The Committee is making new garments there too and welcomes volunteers both experienced and inexperienced in sewing.

Since September 10,000 pounds of clothing has been mended and sent to Russia by this Committee, which points out, in appealing for more help, that areas retaken from the

Knit More While You Sit, Clubwomen's Relief Asks

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Are you knitting for servicemen as industriously as you set out to do just after Pearl Harbor? Even if you are, can't you chalk up a few more rows each day?

I ask because Mrs. John A. Jennings, War Relief Chairman of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, tells me she has requests on her desk at this moment for 3,499 knitted garments—but she hasn't the garments. Are we going to let our soldiers and sailors down?

As she told me of the two men from the Army Base who begged for sweaters yesterday morning, I thought of the one which had lain untouched in my workbasket for days. Have you got one tucked away in some bag, too—waiting till your Christmas shopping is out of the way? Those two men had been sent with a request from their commanding officer for 300 sweaters. Mrs. Jennings drained her supply to give them 100.

Another day this week a young chaplain just returned from Iceland besought her for 500 garments to go out on an airplane carrier within two weeks. While in Iceland he had received 700 from the Federation and never dreamed this second request might have to go unfilled. Will it?

The Federation's War Relief Committee isn't the only one that finds urgent demand outrunning the supply these days. Mrs. Jennings very kindly credits the discrepancy to increased demand rather than lagging knitters. Undoubtedly the need has multiplied, but can you honestly say your zeal has been unflagging? I can't.

It's been many a long month since I pulled out the needles on a street car or as I waited for a lecture or show to begin. I've excused myself saying, "That sweater's just too big to carry around." But gloves, helmets, and socks are equally needed—and far less bulky.

Why not keep one large and one small article going simultaneously? One to pick up while listening to the radio at home, one to work on during those minutes that quickly add to hours spent en route to here or there.

Mrs. Herbert F. French, President of the Federation, asks each member to knit one more garment before Christmas. Where are those needles?

At its large new headquarters in the Berkeley Building, 420 Boylston Street, the War Relief Committee has instructions and plenty of yarn. Wool for a sweater costs $1.75; for a helmet, $1.20; socks, $1.10; mitts or gloves, 80 cents. These charges are at the rate of 80 cents a skein. If you can't possibly knit yourself, donations of money will enable the Committee to give out yarn to women willing to knit but unable to buy the yarn.

Requests as of yesterday call for 717 sweaters, 605 helmets, 643 pairs of socks, 275 scarfs, and 1259 pairs of gloves or trigger mitts.

Camp Fire Girls

Miss Ruth M. Teichmann, Associate Field Secretary of the National Council of Camp Fire Girls, spoke this afternoon at the organization meeting of the Extension Committee of the Council for Greater Camp Fire Girls..

Rapid expansion of the Camp Fire organization in certain areas and the urgent need for volunteer leadership has resulted in the formation of this Committee. It is be made up of extension chairmen, committee members, and leaders from Arlington, Boston, Brookline, Brighton, Brockton, Everett, Lexington, Littleton, Lynn, Norwood, Roslindale. Malden, Medford, Melrose, Somerville, Stoughton, Sherborn, West Roxbury, and Walpole, Mrs. John J. Wynn of Brighton is Chairman.

Women Organists to Meet

The Women Organists' Club of Boston invites the public to an hour of music at the First Congregational Church, Elm Street, Braintree, tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. There will be organ numbers by Alice Shepard and Margaret Palmer. Guest musicians will be Kenneth Gould, organist, Elmer Wilcox, baritone, and Paul Bishop, trumpeter. Miss Shepard, who is the President, will preside.

Monday Programs

Women's Republican Club of Cambridge—Judge Frankland W. L. Miles of the Roxbury Court will speak on "Our Youth" at 1234 Massachusetts Avenue at 8 p. m. Mrs. H. Ferris Kitfield will assist Mrs. Joseph M. McElroy, President, as hostess.

Winchester Fortnightly — Meeting of the literature class at Fortnightly Hall, 2 p. m. Mrs. Blanche S. Barnard will discuss the literature of Wales and Mrs. Sadie Roberts Horne will sing a group of Welsh songs. Book reviews will be given by other members.

Ipswich Woman's Club—Presidents' Afternoon will be observed at the South Parish House at 2 o'clock with Mrs. Francis G. Ross as hostess. Rylla E. Saunier will present "Period Dolls."

D. A. R.—The Gen. Sylvanus Thayer Chapter will meet at the home of Mrs. Ivan Chisholm, 69 Hollingsworth Avenue, Braintree, at 1:30 p. m., Mrs. Malcolm E. Nichols will speak on "A Trip to the Holy Land."

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PROGRAM
Grand Chœur Dialogue, Gigout; Bells of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, Russell; Allegretto, Volkmann; Marche Heroique, Saint Saens; Ave Maria, Schubert; Bouree (from 'Cello Suite), and Air in D, Bach; Kammenoi Ostrow, Rubinstein; Serenade, Rachmaninoff; Fantasie—The Storm, Lemmens.
FREE Public Invited

Keep War Commerce Moving

By a Staff Photographer

Transportation Corps Active Although Unseen

New Army service watches to keep free flow of traffic unimpeded, and also buys huge volume of transportation equipment. (Left to right) Maj. Nicholas P. Morrissey, TC, industrial relations officer, and Col. Henry D. Bagnall, TC, recently placed in command of First Zone.

Transportation Corps Directs Huge Quantity of War Goods

A technical Army service of which little has been heard in the public press—the Transportation Corps of the United States Army—is rounding out its first year in New England. Thanks to its unheralded work, much has been done to keep transport on time and in volume the articles of war made in this region.

In order to accomplish the mission of the Transportation Corps, the continental United States has been divided into nine transportation zones. The First Transportation Zone is located at 80 Boylston Street, Boston, and is under the command of Col. Henry D. Bagnall, TC.

Must Keep Lanes Open

His particular job is to see that the avenues of war commerce are kept open constantly. The expeditious movement of raw materials by rail, truck and water from the mine and forest to the factory, the finished products from the factory to shipside, food products from the farms to camps; and the all important movement of men, materiel, and food from training centers to ports of embarkation, are among the important jobs supervised and controlled in this Zone.

In addition, under Colonel Bagnall's command is a huge procurement program supervised by the Supply Branch of the First Zone. Among the items procured in New England are rescue boats, tugs, landing barges, hospital trains, life saving equipment, freight cars, locomotives, equipment of all types and hundreds of other items.

The jurisdiction of the First Zone office covers all of the six New England states; its work is performed by 30 picked officers, all of whom have received basic military and then specialized training for their present work. Many of these officers came to the Army from high executive positions in rail and highway transportation systems.

Civilian Staff

In addition to the military personnel, a civilian staff of 75 trained specialists are constantly employed in expediting and inspecting articles being manufactured for the Transportation Corps and supervising construction at plants and shipyards.

This organization has all been developed since Jan. 10 of this year, when the First Zone opened its office here.

Col. H. D. Bagnall, Commanding Officer of the First Zone, while only recently asigned to his present Command has had a long, varied, and honorable career in the Army. He started as a Second Lieutenant in the New York State National Guard in 1910; commanded a company at the Mexican border in 1916; served during the World War with the 27th Division and with the First Division in the Army of Occupation. He again entered the Army in 1920 as a Captain, and has since continuously served in New York, Ohio, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Oregon, and Pennsylvania, with two tours of duty in Panama.

Vermont Dads to Go

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 4 (AP)—Col. Charles N. Barber, Vermont Selective Service Director, said yesterday that pre-Pearl Harbor fathers would have to be taken from every board in the State at the next call, about Dec. 15. Three boards met November calls without taking fathers, he added.

New England Heroes Lead New Citations

Air Medal decorations won by First Lieut. Johnathan Leete of Hartford, Conn., and Edward S. Zdroykowski, Aviation Radioman, Second Class, of Easthampton, Mass., lead today's list of citations of New Englanders on the fighting fronts.

Lieutenant Leete, who is reported missing, received the bronze oak leaf cluster to the Medal as a member of the 12th Air Force in North Africa.

Radioman Zdroykowski received the Medal for his part in a daring attack on Japanese shipping in Kiska Harbor. With his plane under attack by six fighters and heavy antiaircraft shelling, he helped in the damaging of two enemy vessels and the probable destruction of two fighter planes.

John A. Driscoll, Signalman, Third Class, of Peabody, Mass., was commended for rescuing two shipmates when a merchant vessel sank 47 seconds after being blasted by three torpedoes. He was a member of the ship's gun crew in the North Atlantic.

First Lieut. Philip G. Creese of Danvers, Mass., received the Soldier's Medal for rescuing an enlisted man from the water while participating in landing exercises on a beach in England.

Letters of commendation for bravery as members of an armed guard aboard a cargo ship under repeated aerial attack in the Mediterranean zone were received by Ansell F. Morehouse, Coxswain, of Gloucester, Mass.; Arthur W. McLean, Seaman, First Class, of Medford, Mass.; and Floyd E. E. Lumb, Seaman, First Class, Spencer, Mass.

N. E. Museum Shows Gourd Collection

Choice gourds from the collection of Dr. Frank G. Speck of the University of Pennsylvania, and from the Peabody Museum in Salem will be exhibited at the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, until Dec. 19. They are being displayed in co-operation with the Gourd Society of America.

N. E. Ranks Second in Salvage From Junk

Usable spare parts to keep New England's automobiles rolling, together with thousands of tons of scrap metal, have been recovered from 355,500 junked cars in this section within the past 18 months. This was disclosed by W. H. Wheeler, Jr., regional director of the War Production Board, when he addressed a meeting of the National Auto Wreckers Association at the Hotel Statler last night. New England holds second place in the nation in the recovery of scrap metal, Mr. Wheeler reported.

During the 18-month period, he said, New England wreckers shipped 251,421 tons of scrap to the furnaces.

"Since the fall of France," Mr. Wheeler told the meeting, "the mills of the United States have produced about 259,000,000 tons of steel, more than half of which represented material from industrial and domestic scrap piles."

He pointed out that every pound of new steel contains about half a pound of scrap metal. He reported that more steel for armaments was used for the North African campaign alone than was needed by the United States forces for the whole of World War I.

C. of C. Luncheon Put Off

Because Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of General Motors Corporation, will be unable to speak, the members' luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at which he was scheduled to talk next Tuesday at the Bradford Hotel, has been postponed until a later date, Mr. Sloan so notified the committee in charge.

Strictly N. E. Air Carrier In Prospect

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A genuine New England air carrier, provided with routes to enable it to provide a comprehensive one-company passenger, air mail and express service to this area, is envisioned as the result of a report of public counsel of the Civil Aeronautics Board regarding the Boston-New York route.

The report, in brief, recommended Northeast Airlines, pioneer northern New England operator, as the No. 1 contender for extension of its route to New York. Counsel also stated that, in Northeast's failure to meet the terms of the 1938 Air Mail Act, by divesting itself of control by another type of carrier, the application of Colonial Airlines should be given consideration on the Boston-New York run.

Colonial at present operates between New York, Albany and Montreal.

Petitions C. A. B.

Northeast yesterday, however removed the threat to its position implied in the public counsel report and petitioned the C. A. B. to reopen the record in its special New York hearing to admit new evidence to show that Boston and Maine and Maine Central Railroads have disposed of their controlling interest in Northeast Airlines. This hearing is expected to take place in about a week.

Seven air carriers now have applications pending for certificates or amendments to their certificates to enable them to begin or extend their routes from New York to Boston. The only outright new contender for this run is New England Airlines, a reorganized air company not now in operation and a former subsidiary of Seaboard Railway.

Seeks Amendments

American Airlines, present operator on the Boston-New York run, has applied for amendments permitting it to serve additional New England cities and also for the right to operate through passenger, mail and freight service from Boston without change at New York.

Three other major operators, Eastern Air Lines, Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., and United Air Lines, have applications desiring extension from New York to Boston as part of their coast-to-coast, or border-to-border routes.

The public counsel report also named two alternate routes from Boston to New York which new applicants would probably be required to serve. These include one route by way of Worcester, Mass., and Waterbury, Conn., and another by way of New Bedford, Mass., Providence, R. I., and New London, Conn., to New York.

To Consider Testimony

After the hearing, examiners of the CAB will consider the testimony of public counsel and that of the hearing and from it will compose and present briefs to the Board itself. In addition, the military services must also recommend or deny that the proposed service will not interfere with essential military necessities.

In the past, at least, the CAB has shown a tendency to follow the recommendations of its examiners. Unless there is evidence to the contrary which comes up as a result of the scheduled hearing, it appears possible that the examiners may follow the line already stated by public counsel.

In addition to the Boston-New York route, if granted, Northeast also has a petition before the CAB seeking approval of its purchase of Mayflower Airlines, a line serving Cape Cod, Matha's Vineyard, and Nantucket. Northeast plans to link this route with its proposed Boston-New York service providing direct air connections from both Boston and New York to the Cape Cod area.

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(The Mother Church)
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Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON
God the Only Cause and Creator
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing
The hours of services of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.
BEVERLY — Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-2)
BOSTON — The Mother Church, as indicated above. Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue (1-2). Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street (1-3-4)
BRAINTREE — First Church, Washington Street (1-2)
CAMBRIDGE — First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. (1-3)
CHELSEA — First Church, Carey Avenue (1-2-4)
CONCORD — First Church, Monument Square (1-3)
DANVERS — Society, Masonic Building (1-5)
DEDHAM — First Church, 619 High Street (1-2)
HINGHAM — First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (1-4-6)
HYDE PARK — See above, Boston, Third Church
LEXINGTON — First Church, Forest Street (1-2)
LYNN — First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad (1-3)
MALDEN — First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-3-7)
MARBLEHEAD — First Church, 134 Elm Street (1-2)
MEDFORD — First Church, 154 High Street (1-3-4)
MELROSE — First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway (1-3)
NEEDHAM — First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue (1-3-4)
NEWTON — First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville (1-2)
NORWOOD — First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets (1-2)
QUINCY — First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street (1-3)
READING — First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets (1-3-4)
ROXBURY — See above, Boston, Second Church
SALEM — First Church, 16 Lynde Street (1-2)
SOMERVILLE — First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill (1-3)
WALTHAM — First Church, Cor. Core Hall, Weard Avenue (1-3)
WELLESLEY — First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (1-4)
WEYMOUTH — Society, Masonic Temple (1-3)
WINCHESTER — First Church, 58 Mt. Vernon Street (1-3)
WINTHROP — First Church, 148 Winthrop Street (1-3)
WOBURN — First Church, 78 Arlington Road (1-3-4)
(1) No Sunday Evening Service (3) Wednesday Eve. except 2nd. 7:45
(2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45 (4) Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
(5) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8 (7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30
(6) Sunday Morning Service, 11 (8) Sunday Evening Service, 8
Christian Science Reading Rooms—Boston
238 Washington Street, Opp. Milk Street; 95 Berkeley St., Little Building Entrance also 20 Providence St.; Cor. Berkeley and Tremont Streets
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First quality, hand-tailored ties . . . Twills, Persians, Stripes, etc., including Wrinkleproof Glenroy (40% Wool, 60% Rayon). Many of them made from our own fabrics.
55c each, 2 for $1.00 BOXED 85c each, 3 for $2.50
All of our ties have 1-piece wool interlining, and are boxed.
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SMART UNDER ARM FABRIC BAGS — Cloth—Felt—Bengaline, in Black, Brown, Red, Green for Children and Adults. Also a good assortment of Evening Bags. $1.00 to $5.00 each
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It takes fuel to heat hot water, and all kinds of fuel are precious in war time. The Government, through the Voluntary Conservation Program, asks all of us to save fuel, manpower, materials and equipment. So each day as you use your modern Gas water heater and range—each hour you enjoy the advantages of automatic Gas house heating, kitchen heating, or silent Gas refrigeration—save all the Gas you can. Gas today has a vital wartime job to do, not only in millions of American homes but throughout industry. Let's make every day Gas-saving day.

GAS IS A *Vital Fuel*— SAVE IT NOW!

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The great commercial bakeries prize the clean, precision heat that modern Gas gives. Wise bakers know that Gas has to serve not only them but millions of homes and war plants, too. The bakers are doing a good job conserving Gas.
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Accurate heat-treating with Gas speeds war production. Throughout the Nation, patriotic industrial workers constantly make sure that modern Gas equipment is kept at top efficiency—and is in operation only when needed.

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HERE IS HOW YOU CAN HELP

1. *Don't use gas ranges oven for heating the kitchen.* Cook more one-dish meals on top burner.

2. Never leave refrigerator door open. Let cooked foods cool before placing in refrigerator.

3. In heating your home keep temperature at 65° or lower.

4. Don't use running hot water for washing dishes or hands. Repair leaky faucets. Heat no more water than necessary.

5. Winterize your home now by insulating and weather-stripping. It keeps your home warmer in winter but cooler in summer. Install storm windows.

This 5th advertisement is presented by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company *co-operating with the Voluntary Conservation Program sponsored by government agencies and participated in by industries providing coal, petroleum, electricity, natural and manufactured gas, water, communications and transportation.*

Allied Armies Slash Through German Winter Line in Italy

Continued from Page 1

Adriatic," said the British General in a glowing message of appreciation to his commanders and their men.

Advancing over the ridge, the Eighth Army has taken four towns—Lanciano, Treglio, Orsogna, and Casolin—and driven up the coast to the outskirts of San Vito.

In the Pacific, Australian troops fought through mountain jungles to dislodge the Japanese from Huon Peninsula on New Guinea. Their objective is Wareo, mountain stronghold about 11 miles inland and northwest of Finschhafen. The Australians are converging on it from two directions and are within half a mile of their objective.

The determination to clear this peninsula of the enemy probably relates to the fact that it commands a position opposite the Japanese-held island of New Britain against which General MacArthur may be preparing the next Pacific invasion thrust, as the battle swings back and forth across the Pacific island front.

From Britain, the air war against Germany continues unabated, with the Royal Air Force pouring some 1,500 tons of explosives on Leipzig last night. A feint was made in the direction of still-burning Berlin in order to throw off intercepting planes, but the bombing squadrons veered away from the Capital, leaving the Berlin attack to a few Mosquito planes.

Losses from the night's operations totaled 23 bombers and one fighter plane. Eyewitnesses from Berlin report "hardly anything left" of the borough of Charlottenburg or Alexander - Platz, famous square in the center of the German Capital.

In Russia, Soviet troops were hampered by rain, snow, and slush, and made few major gains, although they continued to make some progress in the direction of Zhlobin. A two-pronged attack is proceeding against this German-held rail juncture.

On the southern front, the Russians reported a gain of 15 miles beyond Kremenchug to Novo-Georgievsk. There was little activity in the Kiev bulge where the Germans are still holding the recaptured cities of Zhitomir and Korosten.

Italy:

Fifth Army Cuts Into Nazi Defenses

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army has broken into German defenses and driven ahead two miles along the Via Casilina toward Rome, Allied headquarters in Algiers, Algeria, announced.

[The Algiers Radio reported the Fifth Army had taken Calabritto, about seven miles southwest of Mignano.]

On the Adriatic front, the British Eighth Army approached the outskirts of San Vito, 16 miles below Pescara, and also swept up the towns of Lanciano, Treglio Orsogna, and Casoli, all in inland country beyond the Sangro Ridge. Orsogna, farthest point of advance inland, is about eight miles beyond the Sangro.

British and American troops of the Fifth Army launched their full-scale offensive on mountain positions guarding both sides of the Via Casilina, a main road to Rome, on Dec. 2, it was disclosed. The assault, aimed in the direction of Cassino, drove the Germans from the important Camino and Maggiore Heights, west of Mignano, front-line dispatches said.

South Pacific:

Australians Push Toward Wareo

Wareo, strategic juncture of jungle trails forming the line of Japanese retreat, is tottering before Australian forces pressing a campaign to drive the enemy from the Huon Peninsula of Northeastern New Guinea, according to word from Southwest Pacific Allied Headquarters.

Australian elements advancing from the south have reached a point within half a mile of the native village and old mission station after investing the outlying settlement of Kuanko.

Simultaneously, a second Australian force made fresh progress against Wareo, a mountain redoubt resembling captured Sattelberg, by pushing along a river bank from captured Bonga, five miles east on the coast. Wareo is more than 10 miles northwest of Finschhafen.

Continent:

Leipzig Target Of RAF Bombers

The RAF, giving Berlin a temporary respite, switched its attack to Leipzig and dropped approximately 1,500 tons of explosives and incendiary bombs on that big industrial center, the British Air Ministry announced.

The assault on Leipzig, a communiqué disclosed, followed a feint attack on Berlin, which drew off the enemy's fighter defenses. The main force of heavy bombers then swung to the south and headed for the primary targets.

"First reports indicate the bombing was concentrated and effective," the bulletin said.

Speedy Mosquito bombers made a quick stab at Berlin in conjunction with the Leipzig raid, and mines also were laid in enemy waters, while fighters slashed at enemy airfields over a wide area.

Twenty-four bombers and one fighter were listed as missing in the night's operations.

Russia:

Red Army Troops Nearing Zhlobin

Red Army troops, sloshing forward through knee-deep snow and mud, were closing in from two directions on Zhlobin, German-held rail and communications hub at the juncture of the Gomel-Minsk and Leningrad-Odessa railways in White Russia, a report from London stated.

Far to the south, other Soviet forces plunged deeper into German lines west of their Dnieper River bridgehead below Kremenchug, and hurled back counterattacks aimed at the up-river Soviet positions in the Cherasky area, a Russian communiqué said.

There was no mention in the Soviet bulletin regarding developments in the Kiev bulge, where the Germans sit astride newly recaptured Zhitomir and Korosten on the Leningrad-Odessa line, but Berlin radiocasts said there had been no clash of major importance in that rain-soaked area for 30 hours.

In the Dnieper bend, Soviet troops were said to have blasted their way westward 15 miles from their Kremenchug bridgehead, to reach Novo-Georgievsk. The movement apparently was designed to relieve pressure on Soviet units in the Cherasky salient, 70 miles to the north. Here numerous Nazi counterthrusts were repulsed, according to the Soviet communiqué, and hundreds of Germans were killed.

Koristovka, rail junction 21 miles east of Znamenka, and Klochkovo were reported in Soviet hands after heavy fighting. Red Army troops were said to be shelling Znamenka, key to German lateral communications between the Kiev bulge and the Dnieper bend.

China:

Army Advancing To Trap Japanese

A Chinese advance in the drive to encircle Japanese forces in the Central China Rice Bowl was indicated by the Chinese High Command, in a communiqué from Chungking, which said three points near the city of Lihsien, 45 miles north of Changteh, had been recaptured.

Fighting still raged both inside and outside of Changteh it disclosed. An earlier communiqué said the Chinese, bolstered by supplies dropped from United States fighter planes, had swept the enemy from most of Changteh and were fighting remnants of the Japanese force at one gate.

Statistics of Allied Air Offensive

The following tables give a striking picture of the rising intensity of Allied air assaults on Germany:

Comparison of Bomb Loads:

	Dropped by Germany on Britain	Dropped by RAF on Germany
1940	36,800 tons	5,250 tons
1941	21,500 "	23,000 "
1942	2,300 "	37,000 "
1943*	2,000 "	122,640 "
Total	62,500 tons	187,890 tons

*Includes month of October.

Additional Tonnage Dropped by U. S. Eighth Air Force

Up to and including June, 1943	11,423 tons
July, "	3,600 "
Aug. "	3,575 "
Sept. "	8,190 "
Oct. "	5,553 "
Total	32,321 tons

The ratio of German-dropped tonnage to that of the RAF and the Eighth United States Air Force combined is 1:3.23.

How RAF Stepped Up Its Assaults

	Weight of Individual Bombs	Bomb Carrying capacity of planes	No. of planes used in Chief raids
1940	500 pounds	2 tons	100
1941	500 to 2,000 pounds	6 tons	300
1942	8,000 pounds	8 tons	1,000

Heaviest single bomb loads dropped

March 28, 1942: Lubeck, 340 tons
April 23, 1942: Rostock, 400 tons
May 30, 1942: Cologne, 1,500 tons
May 30, 1943: Dortmund, 2,000 tons
July 24, 1943: Hamburg, 2,500 tons
Nov. 22, 1943: Berlin, 2,300 tons
Nov. 23, 1943: Berlin, 2,300 tons

The heaviest Luftwaffe raid against Britain was the raid of May 10, 1941, in which slightly less than 500 tons of bombs were dropped.

Most-Bombed German Cities

Six German cities have borne the brunt of Allied assaults on the Reich. They are Cologne, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, Düsseldorf, Mannheim and Essen. Three of them, Cologne, Hamburg, and Bremen, have been bombed more than 100 times.

Gas Station Case Goes Against OPA

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 4 (AP)—Federal District Judge George Bell Timmerman declared in an opinion filed yesterday that the Office of Price Administration "had overstepped the bounds of legitimate interpretation and administration" of the law that created it in issuing a 30-day suspension order against a gasoline filling station owner.

J. E. Sims, owner of a filling station at Gaffney managed by William Mabry against whom, with Mr. Sims and the station included, the OPA had issued the suspension order, had sought permanently to enjoin enforcement of the order after Federal District Judge C. C. Wyche had issued a restraining order.

Judge Timmerman's opinion, in which he offered to sign an injunction against OPA enforcement of the suspension, followed that of Federal District Judge W. H. Atwell of Texas in a similar case, but was in conflict with a recent Georgia case in which OPA's suspension rights were upheld.

Useful Stretch To Synthetic Thread

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—A synthetic thread which stretches like rubber elastic and can be used for some of the elastic shortages was announced today by the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation in the Scientific Journal, review of scientific instruments.

The new yarn stretches from 150 to 400 per cent. It does not snap back as rapidly as rubber. The announcement says this slower snap-back has both disadvantages and advantages. Due to the slow tightening, elastic garments can probably be made more comfortable.

The new thread is apparently more durable than rubber elastic in some ways. It is not so affected by the oxygen in the air or by perspiration. It stands boiling water for 12 hours without damage, but too much soap stiffens it.

The yarn is made from a synthetic resin, vinyl chloride-acetate. The stretching is produced by adding a special plastic to this substance.

Soldier Vote Placed In Field of States

Continued from Page 1

quick approval in the House. It was sponsored by a bloc of Southern Senators who feared that the Federal voting law might abrogate poll-tax laws in the South and permit voting by large numbers of Negroes who had never voted before.

The bill, as it passed the Senate, merely puts Congress on record as favoring state enactment of "appropriate legislation" to enable each absentee "who is eligible to vote in any district or precinct to vote by absentee ballot in any general election held in his election district or precinct in time of war."

It recommends further that each state print and the Secretaries of War and Navy help circulate postcards on which absentees can make application for absentee ballots. Military officials are directed to aid in distribution and collection of ballots which will move through the mails postage-free.

Senator James O. Eastland (D) of Mississippi, one of the sponsors of the substitute, admitted that it would nullify an earlier law which freed men in the armed forces from the poll-tax requirements of their states.

He expressed confidence that the Senate's action "puts an end to any antipoll tax legislation."

Included in the bill as it passed the Senate was the Taft amendment imposing restrictions on the distribution of political propaganda to men in the armed forces.

Also kept was the Aiken amendment providing that absentee voting privileges be extended to persons serving with the American Red Cross, the Society of Friends, the Women's Auxiliary Ferry Service, the Women's Air Force Pilots, and the United Service Organizations outside the United States who are attached to, and serving with, the American armed forces.

Merchant seamen were excluded from the bill adopted by the Senate.

An amendment will probably be added in the House asking states to waive registration requirements for men who have come of voting age since they entered the armed forces.

Nazis Take Over Civilian Factories

LONDON (CBS)—The German Minister for Armament Production and Munitions, Albert Speer, "has taken over several hundred factories formerly producing goods for civilian consumption and converted them into war plants," the British Radio reported, quoting Stockholm dispatches.

"This measure has been taken at a time when the German production of civilian goods has been more and more curtailed by Allied air attacks, and constitutes a new proof of the decline of the German war output," continued the broadcast, adding that "some of the converted factories are former textile mills."

Two Views Held on Big Drive Preparation

Continued from Page 1

ences at Dunkirk and Dieppe, were leading exponents of this view.

The Americans—smarting under the losses at Tarawa which appear to have resulted from preparations that looked adequate at the time but proved to be insufficient—are clearly cognizant of what an invasion would mean against the German defenses in the West.

Yet American strategic designs are known to be second only to Russian desires in the intent to attack the continent from the West at the earliest feasible moment.

Marshall to England

It has been repeatedly reported that Gen. George C. Marshall, American Chief of Staff, is to become the commander to direct the Allied invasion operations in the west. It is not improbable that from the Middle East conferences he may go directly to England to take over the directive phases of the operation.

Meanwhile major political problems are clearly prominent on the agenda of the Persian discussions. Washington sources believe that the vexing question of relations between Poland and Russia may have occupied a prominent place in the discussions.

Russia and Poland at the moment are smarting under severed diplomatic relations, and some measure to bridge this gap is needed as advancing Russian armies approach the Polish border.

Other Russian territorial questions may well be considered—especially as the conference in Cairo set the precedent for considering what territories are to be stripped from the aggressors.

The definition of the application of "unconditional surrender" is believed to have occupied the attention of the conferees. There is complete clarity over the application of this demand to the major Axis powers.

But agreement with Russia is necessary to interpret its meaning in application to such nations as Finland—which is at war with Russia under German duress and is not at war with the United States.

Similarly the application of the unconditional surrender formula may have special implications for some of the German satellites such as Rumania and Hungary, which have been approaching the point of defection from full co-operation with their German overlords.

Timetable for Invasion Due

Continued from Page 1

tinent from the west can be advanced, and how much.

For, while the actual plans for the final Britain-based attack on Hitler's continental "Fortress" were presumably made at the Quebec meeting, when these plans were made, there was nothing like the close strategic co-ordination with Russia which has existed since the first tripartite meeting at Moscow of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov.

Even after this meeting of the diplomatic chiefs, it is a probably safe assumption that complete frankness and mutual trust in grand strategy could hardly be established until the three leaders themselves had discussed matters firsthand.

This now has been achieved at Teheran, thus making it possible to fix the date of invasion after the most complete exchange of all relevant military facts at the highest level.

Political Statement Due

Even if the date is advanced considerably, however, the impression here is that the Teheran conference will first produce a political warfare offensive directed against Germany.

This is generally expected to take the form of a three-power statement on the treatment to be meted out to Germany, with a possible ultimatum that the German people must overthrow their Nazi leaders or take the consequences.

There has been considerable speculation here as to how far into detail such agreement on what to do about Germany will go. There is the question, for instance, whether the Soviet idea of extracting reparations from the Reich could be easily reconciled with the Anglo-American viewpoint, which is that reparations, at least in monetary and strictly financial form, were proved by World War I experience to be impracticable.

In addition any agreement on the future of Germany at the conference, it is believed here, will also carry a stage further the accord reached at the tripartite Moscow meeting of the treatment of Germany's satellites such as Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria.

Baltics and Poland

It is also regarded as certain that such thorny problems as the Baltic States and Poland will have been thoroughly examined, although perhaps only in a preliminary way.

Intensification of the air offensive on Berlin is expected here to be another outcome of the "Big Three" gathering at Teheran.

The conviction is expressed in London that the basic purpose of the Stalin - Roosevelt - Churchill talks is to complete arrangements for the final stage of the war against Germany, and in general to reach agreement—political and diplomatic as well as military—on all matters which will expedite victory in Europe, and thus enable the United Nations to turn their attention to Asia and carry into effect the decisions of the recent North African conference.

71-Count Indictment Against Union Dismissed

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—A 71-count indictment charging 14 officials of a Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliated laundry drivers union with extortion and blackmail was dismissed yesterday by General Sessions Judge Jonah J. Goldstein, who found the union local to be a legitimate organization and the officials' acts only "the collection or attempted collection of union dues."

The indictment, drawn by Attorney General Nathan L. Goldstein on July 7 and voted by a Grand Jury, charged the officials, all associated with Local 324 of the Independent Laundry Drivers of Greater New York, obtained $90,000 from union members by extortion and blackmail. They pleaded innocent to the charges—after surrendering voluntarily—and were released in bail ranging from $1,000 to $7,500.

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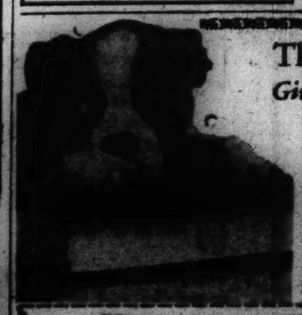
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Two Years in Pacific: Japan Plays Astute Game

Continued from Page 1

lated to fit the means at Japan's disposal for the task mapped out.

In two years of fighting since then the damage done to the American Fleet at Pearl Harbor has been compensated many times over, the Japanese advance has been brought to a definitive halt on every front and thrown back a little on some, and imposing forces have been gathered for the counteroffensive beginning to get under way.

Japan Is Shrewd Foe

In those same two years of fighting, Japan has proved itself an enemy of shrewdness beyond any preconception—a shrewdness which permitted only one miscalculation. It underestimated the American reaction to a stealthy, unheralded attack, an act of war without a declaration of war in advance.

American soldiers on every front in the world have a strong feeling toward only one enemy—Japan. The war in Eurrope has been a duty job to American boys. Most of them realize more or less that it is an imperative job. But the war America wants to get on with is the Pacific war.

Tokyo did not anticipate that reaction on the day the order was given for a Japanese carrier force to attack Pearl Harbor.

But as we survey the first two years of war against Japan, we can see how shrewd were all the other calculations. For they have fought a masterly war with the limited resources of an essentially weak nation pitted against the overwhelmingly larger resources of the United Nations. And at this moment in the war, when we are opening the counteroffensive, we have the sharp lesson of heavy losses on Tarawa to confirm the judgment that Japan remains, even in potential defeat, a shrewd and dangerous foe.

Tokyo Wages Careful War

Only twice in two weeks have they undertaken operations which were in any sense rash or daring. The first was in sending the bulk of their fleet to Midway. The second was in sending heavy ships within range of our land-based planes in the naval actions around Guadalcanal. Those were daring moves which failed, and failed disastrously. But they only failed by the most narrow margins. Except for those two risks, which almost succeeded, they have fought cautious, orthodox, careful war, husbanding resources in a way which shows they always have taken into their calculations the possibility of German defeat.

Hitler played for all or nothing. The Japanese made one bid for everything, but they never lost sight of limited objectives should the big one fail. The big bid was made with the attack on Midway. That was the opening of a move to capture Pearl Harbor and deny the American Fleet a re-entry to the Western Pacific. But that bid was made only after the methodical consolidation of the southern Chinese coast, Siam, Malaya, and the islands of Micronesia and Melanesia.

That area of conquest was consolidated as a source of war materials and also as a defense shield. They expected undoubtedly to lose some of it. But they made it strong enough to put the cost beyond what they assumed would be the reach of United Nations' will. They started doing that before the advance to Midway. They have fallen back exclusively on that starategy since Midway failed.

How well they consolidated we learned at Tarawa. Their defense was as economical as possible. It was a defense by an expendable garison. The function of that garrison was to take a toll which would shock us away from further advances.

No Japanese naval units intervened. The garrison was left to take the assault and go down to a man. It did, after an almost incredible defense. There were some 4,000 Japanese on the islet of four miles long and two miles wide. They were subjected to one of the heaviest preliminary bombardments in military history—2,200 tons of shells, many from 16-inch guns, and 700 tons of bombs—a grand total of 600 tons more than Berlin received in the heaviest attack on that city. So well-built were their underground shelters that very much more of the garrison survived the bombardment than our plans had contemplated. The survivors exacted the heaviest percentage of casualties any large American force has suffered in this war, or any American war.

That kind of cost for recapturing Japanese gains shows planning which goes back to the beginning, and planning which contemplated much of what already has happened. They undoubtedly hoped for more. They also undoubtedly accepted the possibility that the war would reach its present stage where their only chance of partial success would be in defense as costly as this.

It represents the shrewdest possible use of their narrow resources. Their fleet is relatively small and obsolete. Their aircraft production is probably less than a seventh of current American production. Their equipment is poor and scarce by comparison with American. They could not possibly hope to meet an American army on an open field of battle where access to supplies was equal, or in a major fleet action. They rely on expendable men behind concrete armed with machine guns and midget tommy guns.

Pitted against them, however, is more than they calculated on that day just over two years years ago when bombs fell from a quiet morning sky on Pearl Harbor. Then the American Fleet was weak and was not adequately alert to what was coming. There were warnings, but they were not taken seriously enough.

On the terrace of a Honolulu hotel that morning I sat with a dozen or more American naval officers in white dress uniforms taking a leisurely breakfast long after the first attack. We had heard bombs. We could see ships outside the harbor maneuvering. Planes were in the air.

But so unbelievable was a Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor that we all calmly assumed it was just another war game. It took a chaplain's wife, whose car had been hit by bullets, to make us realize that war actually had started.

Probably most persons on the mainland knew what had happened before residents of Honolulu itself, only 10 miles from Pearl Harbor.

At that time America's potential allies in the Pacific were all engaged to their limit in Europe. Nothing stood between Japan and conquest except the American Fleet. It was as good a fleet as the Navy had been able to salvage from the London Disarmament Conference and two decades of congressional parsimony. But it was an old fleet. That afternoon we went to Pearl Harbor and saw five battleships smoking, twisted hulks on the bottom.

Since then the picture has changed beyond recognition. So much new construction has been taken in hand in America that Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, can announce that "about a dozen" aircraft carriers were completed in the single month of November. Britain has been building steadily as well. The American Fleet alone probably more than doubles the Japanese Fleet today.

When the British Fleet can join it in the Pacific, the combination will be overwhelming. The demands of European war still do not permit the full concentration of Allied naval force in the Pacific, but they already do permit the beginnings of a great counteroffensive. Its beginnings are not spectacular. The Burma campaign is a road-building drive from Northern Assam across Northern Burma. The Southwest Pacific campaign is a slow, tedious, development of pressure on Rabaul. The mid-Pacific campaign is a process of consolidating one group of island bases, developing it as a take-off point and air support line and then making a quick plunge to the next point—first from the Ellices to the Gilberts, next from the Gilberts to the Marshalls and so on.

Behind it is the one thing Japan did not expect and the thing which gives the advance its essential driving power. That thing is the fact that "Remember Pearl Harbor" is more than a slogan. America does remember it. The sting of the sneak attack is the goad which drives the American nature and which makes of the American Fleet today the backbone of a United Nations offensive.

Without that central driving force Japan probably could expect to be able to hold much, if not all, of its empire of conquest. Because of it, Japan someday will be driven back into the confines outlined at the North African conference.

Battle of Tarawa

Associated Press From Marine Corps

Marines Charge Japanese Pillbox

Marines swarming over a Japanese pillbox on Tarawa are engaged in the type of fighting which proved very costly on the atoll in the Gilberts. The only way pillboxes of this type could be taken was for the men to fight atop them. By doing so, they were exposed to Japanese fire from other pillboxes.

Smuts Bases World Order Upon Three Major Powers

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 4—The outspoken predictions of Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, concerning the prospective line-up of postwar world powers and his words of warning to the British Empire, have started some serious thinking here.

Prime Minister Smuts foresees Britain, the United States, and Russia as the only major powers remaining after the war, with France, Italy and Germany out of the picture, as far as political influence is concerned, and Russia the dominant power in Europe.

He warned that Britain will emerge from the war with "nothing left in the till," and stressed the necessity of strengthening the Empire by decentralization and regrouping of Colonies around the nearest Dominion so that all control will not be dependent upon far-away London.

He also proposed building up European connections by means of a federation of western democracies, with Britain as the head, thus helping Europe to equalize the partnership with Russia.

Assets Being Used Up

It is considered somewhat significant here that this speech, delivered on Nov. 25, was held for public release until this time when postwar matters of great import are being discussed by Prime Minister Churchill, Mr. Roosevelt, and possibly Premier Stalin, and announcements of great importance may soon be forthcoming.

It is also thought likely that the outstanding points in Prime Minister Smuts' plan must have had the approval of the British Cabinet, since he holds a unique place today as chief elder statesman of the Empire, member of the inner British War Cabinet with the special task of framing postwar plans.

There have been previous warnings to the effect that Britain's assets are being used up in the war, and that it will be necessary for the British people to make great effort to help their country keep its place as a great power. This speech has been a sharp reminder that such warnings are to be taken seriously.

But there is great hope, too, in the Smuts' message about the British Commonwealth. He sees the Empire as the first working example in history of a world system evolved through slow, practical experience.

Collaboration Without Union

The Prime Minister was blunt on the question of union, or a closer union, between the British Commonwealth and the United States. He did not favor such a course. Anglo-American collaboration he sees as one of the great hopes of mankind, but not in the form of a political axis. It would make a lopsided world, he said.

There will probably be some criticism of the speech on this score. And other critics will probably consider his estimate of future Russia as a Colossus of Europe overdrawn.

There may also be strong opposition to the idea that France, Italy, and Germany will cease to count as great powers for years, if not for generations, to come.

But, as The Times, of London, stated on Dec. 3, the great merit of Prime Minister Smuts' declaration lies in its determination to "clear our minds of those cliches and catchwords which both in public and private discussions are too often accepted as substitute for thought."

As The Times points out, "the issues confronting mankind after the war will be both novel and complex and it is dangerous to suppose that a broken world will respond to familiar slogans of the past or find salvation in a return to old ways of thought."

Hard Candy Ceiling

Good news for Christmas stockings is a ceiling price of 25 to 35 cents a pound just put on domestic hard candy. Imported candy from Cuba and Central America will sell for more during the holiday season but will go under ceiling Dec. 27.

Last Christmas there was almost no hard candy on sale because candymakers had turned to other types that required less sugar. Their sugar supply was recently increased.

U. S. Policy for Pacification Of Reich in Peace Takes Shape

Continued from Page 1

ists who have a vested interest in war. One of the important by-products of German participation in European reconstruction would be to give the German people, through maximum employment, a vested interest in the peace.

"The controlling interest in all these corporations," he writes, "and the directing of their policies should be vested in an international trustee in order to assure complete and permanent conversion to peacetime operation. Thus, German industry can be utilized for European reconstruction. Proposals to this effect have been made by Dr. Loudon, the Netherlands Ambassador, in an address on March 28, 1943, and have been elaborated by Walter Lippmann in his column of April 22, 1943.

"A wholesale scrapping of German industry, as advocated in certain quarters, would delay and impede reconstruction needlessly; it would mean the permanent impoverishment not only of Germany but of countries which are natural trading partners of Germany, as, for instance, the Balkans. As reconstruction progresses and the pacification of the German people seems assured, international control could be relaxed. Ultimately, control should revert to Germany, which, however, should not preclude international supervision of all heavy industries and total suppression, or at least strict regulation, of all armament industries os a permanent policy."

Stress is placed on the fact that reparations in the Versailles pattern are not workable and that they would be replaced by an integrated program of European reconstruction to which Germany would contribute goods and labor until that reconstruction is completed. Official discussions of the problem of German postwar pacification along the lines of this program are logically a part of the agenda which will occupy President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin and a crystallization of Allied intentions on what "unconditional surrender" is to mean to Germany can be expected soon.

Davis

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Bracken that "absolute secrecy" be maintained on future Allied meetings.

"That," observed Representative A. S. Mike Monroney (D) of Oklahoma, "would be a case of punishing the good with the bad." A former newspaperman, he said that the secret of the conference was well kept by the American Press, and Reuters "is the one to be straightened out." "The American press," said Representative Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington, "was in no way responsible for the ill-advised act. To subject it to greater censorship for an affair in which it had no part would be an act of ingratitude in view of the co-operation it has demonstrated."

Pearson-George Rift in Abeyance

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Washington columnist Drew Pearson was scheduled to explain to the Senate Finance Committee today his assertion that an attorney for the Chamber of Commerce of the United States "boasts that he has Senator George's vote on taxes in his pocket," but his appearance was temporarily postponed when Senator George (D) of Georgia, failed to remain at the Capitol because of illness.

Mr. Pearson recently said in his column that Ellsworth Alvord, counsel for the Chamber, made the alleged boast.

January 14

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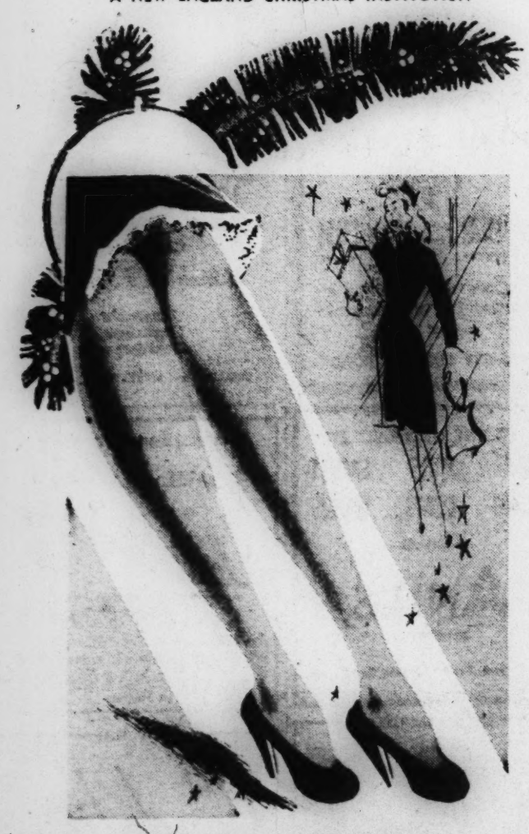

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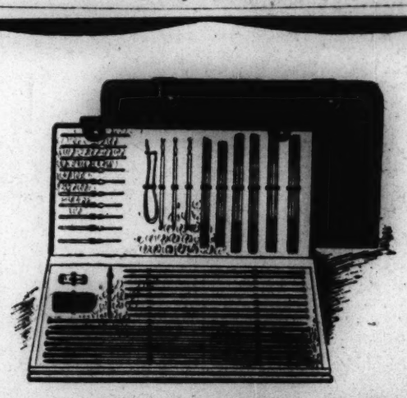

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Landon Tells G. O. P. to Shun Any but Own Foreign Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—Alf M. Landon, addressing the Republican Junior Senators' Luncheon Meeting today, warned the G. O. P. that it was definitely not in the Party's best interests to adopt in its national platform a foreign policy declaration similar to that of the Democrats.

The ex-Presidential candidate set forth that it was obvious to him that it was part of the Administration's strategy to angle the G. O. P. into accepting part responsibility for its foreign policy program which in postwar years could well become the subject of great disillusionment in the country and for which the Republican Party could then be held accountable.

Mr. Landon, who the other night discussed Party problems off the record with members of "78 club," also warned fellow Party members today that it would be unwise for the G. O. P. to indorse the Moscow agreements because of lack of definite information as to the specific and precise details, particularly political.

Attacks New Deal

Mr. Landon was severe in his condemnation of the present Administration's handling of domestic issues. He charged that the little group of planners who determined policy had but one consistent policy—that of establishing a totalitarian state; and that by keeping the public in a continual state of confusion, by eliminating the little fellow in business in favor of the big fellow, then eliminating the big fellow (or monopolies) for Government operation, by regulating and controlling labor and agriculture as well as business, the totalitarian state was being established.

Our greatest problem—whether it be foreign or domestic—the extitular leader of the Republican Party said was how the country could best enjoy the benefits of mass production keeping its standard of living the highest in the world and at the same time preserving the equality of opportunity for the individual.

Sound Fiscal Policy

Specifically Mr. Landon advocated that a sound fiscal policy must embrance nonmilitary expenditures cut 25 per cent, with inflation met by economy and production as well as by taxation, with confidence in government by all economic groups the nation's goal.

Praising Republican congressmen for their continual prodding of the Administration through congressional investigations, Mr. Landon demanded more information about the nation's war stock pile so that when this war ends the nation will not be left with unnecessarily excessive stock piles.

He complimented the five Senators who returned recently from a globe-encircling tour of the battlefronts for their critical reports on the Administration's failure to protect American interests. He intimated that when the full story of Lend-Lease is told there would be startling disclosures of the mis-administration of the Government of the theory and purpose of Lend-Lease.

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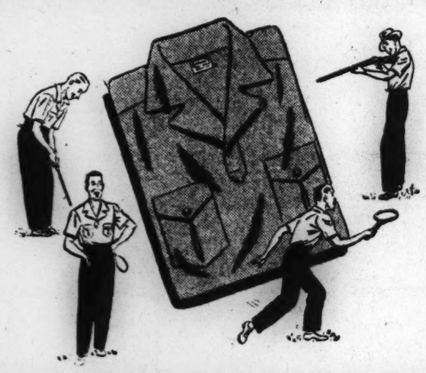
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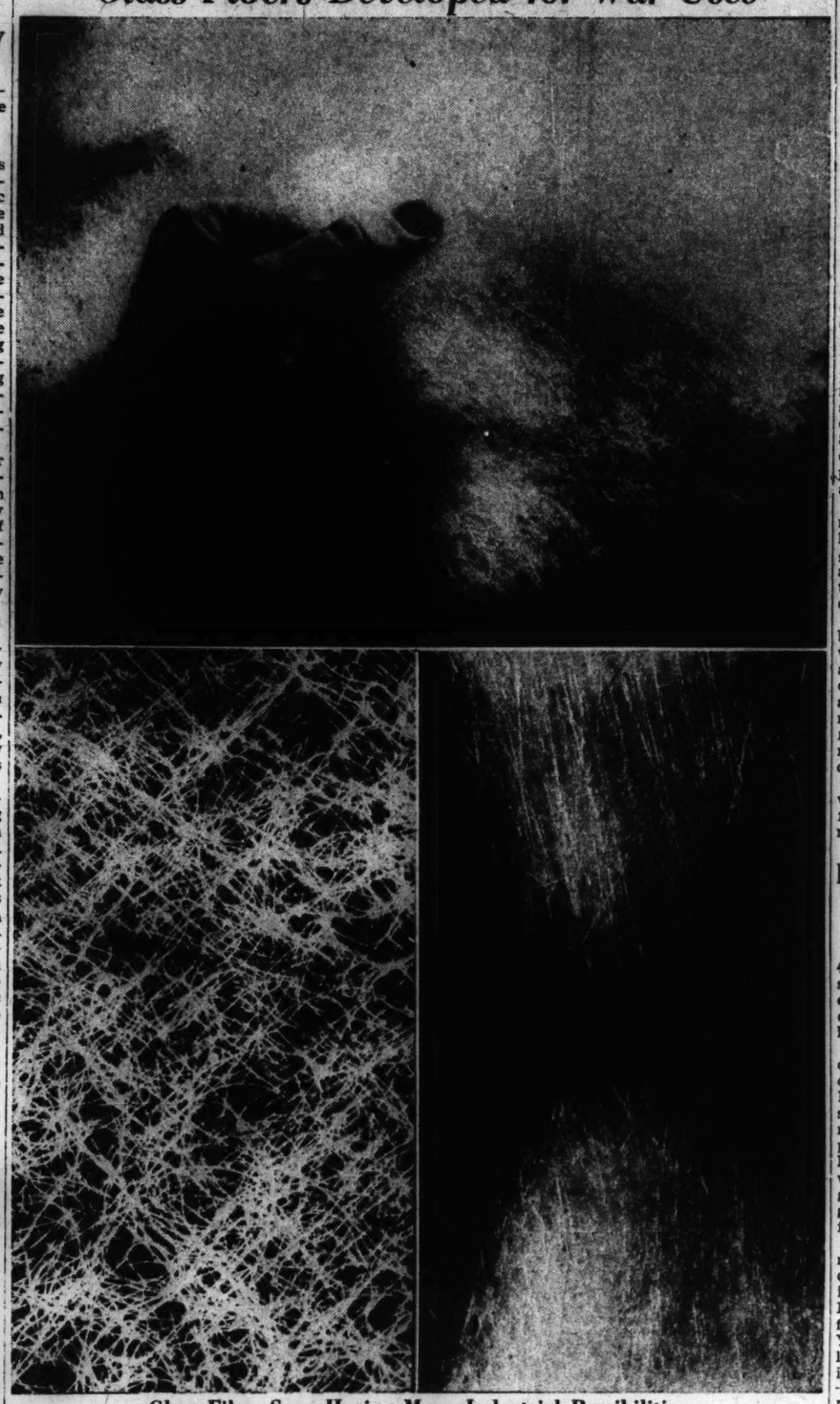
Glass Fibers Developed for War Uses



Glass Fiber Seen Having Many Industrial Possibilities

(Top) Pad of Number 115K glass fibers. Each fiber is crinkled or waved throughout its length to provide very low density and high resiliency. The glass composition offers maximum resistance to acid conditions. (Lower left) Photo-micrograph of Number 115K glass fibers. Average diameter of the fibers is .00115. (Lower right) The Number 800 glass fibers (above) and the Number 450 glass fibers (below) are coarse fibers suitable for filtering, evaporating and contact mat applications where low resistance is required.

Synthetic Rubber Put in New Fields

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Government, announcing that crude rubber supplies are diminishing fast, yesterday ordered more emphasis placed on the use of synthetics in the manufacture of rubber goods.

Several hundred vital products for which crude rubber was previously doled out sparingly must now be made from synthetics. The list, which was not made public in its entirety, includes a large number of military supplies.

The revised rubber production schedule also specifies that in the products where crude rubber still may be used, a percentage of synthetic must be mixed.

Synthetic rubber is so plentiful that no restrictions are placed on the use of "general purpose synthetics," which include Buna-S and neoprene, provided manufacture of the product is authorized at all, the Office of the Rubber Director said.

Use of latex or crude rubber cement in shoe manufacture is forbidden after Jan. 1, 1944. Preference ratings for distribution of garden hose are suspended.

Denver-Kansas City New Air Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 4—Direct air service between this City and Kansas City is expected to be inaugurated by Continental Air Lines "shortly after the first of the year," company officials have disclosed.

Company shops in Denver are now readying a 13-passenger Lockheed Lodestar for service on this run, Terrell C. Drinkwater, Executive Vice-President stated. The plane was one of those turned over by the company to the Army in June, 1942, and has been used exclusively for military service until its return. Present plans, he said, call for one round-trip daily between Denver and Kansas City, by way of Salina and Topeka, Kansas. Air Lines officials, however, are looking forward to a minimum of three round-trips daily, dependent upon when more aircraft are made available.

Average direct air time between the two cities on the new route will be three hours and a half as compared with the present five hours air time on routes by way of either Wichita, Kan., or Omaha, Neb.

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Glass Fibers May Be Big Aid To U. S. in Prosecution of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, Ohio—Seven basic types of glass fibers have been developed which it is expected may have new and important military uses, and assist manufacturers in developing new materials in postwar manufacture.

Fiber glass, suitable for use as raw material with other fibers, plastics, and cements in industrial and chemical process equipment, has been made available by the Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.

All possible applications of glass fibers have by no means been completely explored, the announcement states, and it is realized that the number is so great that Owens-Corning cannot hope to develop, or even adequately explore, them all. It is hoped that availability of the fibers will lead manufacturers to experiment with them, both to meet current urgent needs and with a view to postwar products and markets.

Used in Aircraft

Fiberglas fibers are now being used in combination with plastics where they serve as reinforcement for light-weight, high-strength structural parts for aircraft. The Fiberglas-plastic parts can be molded at low pressures, reducing fabrication costs and manhours. Experience indicates, the company says, the adaptability of the fibers to similar use as reinforcement for certain cements and plaster-like materials where their high tensile strength may give improved physical properties to the resulting product.

Another potential field of use pointed to in the announcement is the admixture of the glass fibers with other fibers, as in felts and papers. It is believed that the high tensile strength and nonstretching and nonshrinking characteristics of Fiberglas fibers will contribute new and valuable properties to other fiber and textile materials if means can be found to combine economically the raw fibers. Fabrics combining glass with cotton, rayon and asbestos are now manufactured by combining the yarns of the desired types.

Speed Alcohol Output

Use of the glass fibers as tower packing in rectifying columns employed for the production of ethyl alcohol has resulted in a marked speed-up in the production of this vital war material. Potential processing uses it is stated, include many evaporation, diffusion and fractionation applications in which the surfaces of the fibers may be wetted to increase greatly the film surface of a liquid that is to be evaporated or otherwise chemically or physically modified.

Filtering of air or gases, liquids and sludges by the straining method is cited as another potential field of use. The substantially cylindrical, smooth-surfaced fibers provide comparatively low resistance to the flow of liquids, yet the interstices between fibers may be modified to provide almost any degree of porosity by the choice of the proper fiber size and by the density at which the fibers are packed.

Still other potential processing uses mentioned in the announcement are contact applications in which water is sprayed on the fibers to humidify or dehumidify air that is forced through them, and eliminator applications where the fibers are employed to gather free particles of water or other liquids entrained in the air stream.

Several Properties

The seven basic glass fibers now available are distinguished by differences in fiber diameter, tensile strength and the glass compositions employed. Four glass compositions are used to provide different properties required for different applications. These properties, each of which is found in a substantial degree in all the fibers, and to a maximum degree in some, include resistance to acids and weak alkalis, to high temperatures, and to severe exposure to weathering.

Owens-Corning will provide limited amounts of each of the basic fibers for experimental purposes, and will supply available information regarding their properties, uses and methods of application. It cannot, it is stated, offer exploratory research facilities unless the indicated use would be of military importance, or would require quantities of the materials that would warrant such special development work as the company's commitments to the armed forces might permit.

Army to Take 25,000 Officers From Service

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—An estimated 25,000 officers whose services the Army no longer needs will be returned soon to civilian life, it was learned today, while another 25,000 will be shifted from administrative positions to operations jobs.

The figures came out of a meeting held this week behind the closed doors of the House Military Committee with Brig. Gen. Miller G. White, Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of personnel. The reduction in officer strength from approximately 650,000 to 625,000 was made possible, Committee sources said, by a cutback in the planned enlisted strength of the Army from 8,200,000 men to 7,600,000 by the end of 1943 and a shifting of emphasis from training to operational activities.

With its training and procurement programs well over the hump, the Army finds itself with a surplus of administrative officers and an abundance of field leaders to meet present and projected requirements.

The officers to be discharged will be men over the draft age, who were commissioned as specialists, and officers called from retirement early in the war when there was a shortage of men with Army administrative ability. None of those returned to civilian life will be men who otherwise might be drafted.

Surplus officers of draft age will be retained for other duties for which replacements may be necessary in the future.

English Children Provided Nursery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREETLAND, Yorkshire, Dec. 4—A day nursery, with its own small farm attached, has been established here for the children of mill workers in the neighborhood.

A large residence in the grounds of Prospect Mill, belonging to the old-established firm of George Ingham and Company, worsted spinners, has been converted to a nursery for children of their employees. Though in the heart of a large Yorkshire industrial area, woods and fields are near for playground, and fresh milk and homegrown vegetables come from the farm.

The nursery, in charge of a matron and five nurses, has accommodation for 50 children, and is free of cost to mill workers. Even perambulators are supplied for transportation where necessary. Young mothers are thus able to leave their children in safe keeping while they work at the mill.

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Travel Congress Asks Canada For Separate Tourist Bureau

By Leavitt P. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC — Among important resolutions adopted at Canada's first Travel Congress meeting here this week—some 20 in all—was one which asked for the establishment of a separate department in the Dominion Government to supervise the tourist industry immediately after the war.

At present Canada's tourist interests are looked after by the Minister of National War Services and while this department is doing, and has done, a creditable job, leaders in the travel field saw the need of establishing a new Government department solely for the purpose of promoting tourist travel—a business which is seen here as one of the Dominion's top postwar industries.

Other resolutions called for the further development of Canada's National Parks; pavement and extension of highways, and improvement in the standards of hotels, inns, and lodgings.

R. J. C. Stead, Superintendent of Publicity and Information for Canada's National Parks, told the large gathering meeting in the Chateau Frontenac that the Dominion's playgrounds should be made available to everyone, rich and poor alike. He called for "vacations for every Canadian with pay" and urged that underprivileged children be given free holidays in these Parks by the Canadian Government.

"Everyone should have the privilege of not only visiting our National Parks," he said, "but they should be able to make lengthy stays at a minimum of cost. Accommodations should be available for all who wish to spend their vacation days at any one of these National playgrounds. After all," he continued, "these Parks belong to every Canadian and they possess the legal right to use them freely.

"Recreation of this type," he pointed out, "is an essential morale builder, even in times of peace."

In calling attention to the fact that motorists now can drive from Montreal to Vancouver without dipping into the United States, Mr. Jean E. Miller, of the Ontario Department of Highways, said this road would be paved as speedily as funds permitted.

Each Province, he explained, is responsible for its section of the Trans-Canada Highway and he emphasized the need to have this main artery free from dust when the influx of American tourists once again move in their automobiles across Canada.

"One of the chief complaints of motorists," he said, "is a dusty road. We should take care to lay the dust even if we use temporary measures prior to applying a permanent surface."

Put before the Congress by leading hotel and inn operators was the need for Government classification of their various hostelries. It was pointed out that Canada's visitors had every right to expect the best in the way of comfort and meals and unless some Federal supervision is taken in the postwar travel era the Dominion is likely to find itself lagging behind other countries in this respect.

Submitted to the Congress was a 10-point program for postwar planning by Kenneth Dawes, President of the Montreal Tourist and Convention Bureau.

Repeal of Exclusion Act Applauded by Mme. Chiang

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of China's Generalissimo, telegraphed to Congress yesterday that repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act had demonstrated anew this nation's friendship to China "in a deed which will echo round the world."

In a cable from Chungking to Vice-President Wallace and House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas she said that "by this vivid and concrete demonstration of the unity of the United Nations, you have unmistakably reaffirmed the liberal leadership we have all come to expect from Washington."

Sea of Pies Aboard Ship

United States Coast Guard

There's Nothing Much More Popular With Coast Guard Than Pastry

Plenty of pies are provided for dinner aboard this United States Coast Guard-manned combat transport somewhere at sea. Judging from the grin on the face of the cook in the galley, they are made with enthusiasm as well as skill.

How Marines Had to Fight For Conquest of Tarawa

By Master Technical Sergeant Jim G. Lucas
Tulsa, Okla., the first Marine Corps combat correspondent to land on Tarawa.

TARAWA, Nov. 23. Delayed. (AP)—Before we started the Tarawa attack we grinned and chortled, and said, "there won't be a Jap alive when we get ashore."

That was the plan. Naval and air bombardment was to all but destroy the island. The few living Japs were to be so shell-shocked there would be no opposition. I recalled Major Mills' instructions:

"We don't intend to neutralize the island. We don't intend to destroy it. We will annihilate it." . . .

As dawn broke, Tarawa was completely enveloped in smoke and flame. Japanese gun emplacements—eight inchers—continued to reply. . . .

But something suddenly appeared to have gone wrong. We learned H hour had been delayed 31, then 45 minutes. The pounding continued. There was little doubt there were still living—and fighting—Japs on the island. . . .

A control boat roared by, a naval officer screaming at us to "stay back" until we received word it was safe to go in. That was 10:30 a. m.

At 1 p. m. we started in again, moving toward the pier, which appeared undamaged. We were stopped by machine-gun fire.

At 3 p. m. we tried again. Shells tore the water on all sides. Two more boats went down, and more Marines died. We backed out again, unable to pick up the survivors.

At midnight, the control boat appeared out of the darkness. Twenty-three were to tary again.

We inched toward the dock. . . . Snipers in a wrecked ship opened up. The last 75 yards of the pier was white coral grit. There was a brilliant moon and we sprinted down the pier, silhouetted, against coral. Snipers opened up, and six men fell.

We started again. Three more Marines fell, and we hit the ground. Each 10 yards cost us . . . more Marines.

On the beach, we ducked behind the wreckage of a Japanese steam roller, between us and the enemy. Within five minutes, we had our first fox hole on Tarawa. It turned out to be the safest spot on the island.

At dawn, we found our own men were on the left of us, the enemy not more than 50 yards on the right.

A fight began over our fox hole. Scores of bullets nicked off the big steam roller, while we burrowed deeper.

Shortly before noon, the Japs were driven back, and we came out of hiding. Our cruisers and destroyers resumed their shelling of the Jap half of the island, knocking out the last remaining big guns. The concussion was terrific, for the shells were landing not more than 100 yards away. . . .

I left my fox hole at noon, went 100 yards, and returned at 6 p. m. It was that tough.

The night was hellish. More men came in, and more were killed on the pier.

At dawn, the enemy sent its first bombers. There were only two of them, and five men were killed.

Shortly before noon, the Japs opened up on us with mortars. By now, however, the Japs were being forced steadily back. We were able to move about. Snipers continued, but we ignored them.

Still, our naval and air poundings continued. On the third day, the heaviest fighting took part in a cleared space around the air strip. . . .

During the night, the Japs made a final desperate bayonet charge, but were repulsed.

And this morning, the island was secured. For the first time we were able to sit up without ducking.

Japanese 'Pasted'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said yesterday that American naval guns and aviation gave the Japanese at Tarawa a "pasting, such as like nothing before in the history of warfare."

The enemy, however, withstood the terrific bombardment for hours, he told a news conference, because their shelters and emplacements were heavily built and virtually buried in the level terrain of Betio Island, the main position.

Mr. Knox reported that 2,200 tons of shells, ranging in size from the 16-inch caliber used by battleships down to five-inch pieces, 700 tons of bombs and "millions of rounds" of 50-caliber machine gun bullets were rained on the enemy.

Mr. Knox said there had been some "criticism by armchair strategists" that we had insufficient information concerning the Japanese defenses at Tarawa. He commented that it is impossible always to get the information needed from aerial photography in planning an attack.

Socialist Defends Policies

OTTAWA, Dec. 4 (CP)—M. J. Coldwell, Co-operative Commonwealth Federation leader, said recently that the Socialism advocated by the C. C. F. is of the same democratic type as that supported by the British, New Zealand and Australian labor parties which count many devout Roman Catholics among their leaders and members.

He made his statement in reference to an editorial in the Quebec newspaper l'Action Catholique, which said it would refuse to sell or give publicity to the C. C. F. party until Mr. Coldwell explained what he meant by a Socialist State. The newspaper said the church condemned Socialism and continued the Roman Catholic people had a right to know what the C. C. F. leader meant by "Socialist State."

Mr. Coldwell said the l'Action Catholique editorial had been read to him but the question asked by the newspaper had not yet been presented to him by it. He would be glad to answer the question when the newspaper presented it to him.

The C. C. F. policies were similar in all provinces.

"My own speeches in Saskatchewan are on the same line as those I gave in Quebec, and our policies in Saskatchewan are the same as those in Quebec," he added.

Numbered Coupons

Numbered gasoline ration coupons, similar to strips of motion picture tickets, will be issued to "B" and "C" card holders about April 1.

"T" coupon holders start using this type Jan. 1.

The change is aimed at the gasoline "black market," encouraged by the present system.

Farm Interests Rallied To Postwar Preparation

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 4—This time agriculture does not intend to be caught unprepared to meet postwar problems as it was after World War I. Leaders of the big farm organization, addressing the National Association of Agricultural Agents here recently, reported favorably on a movement now under way to bring together for postwar planning leaders in the different farm organizations, presidents of Land Grant Colleges, and others interested in agriculture.

Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange, told of a recent meeting with Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, in which he and three other farm organization chiefs agreed to support the Secretary's plan for co-operative postwar planning not only on the national level but in the states and counties.

Mr. Goss said he had written to each State Grange Master asking him to urge the president of the land grant college in his State to take the lead in getting groups together. Mr. Goss favored including marketing organizations and civic groups, such as Rotary, Kiwanis, and state chambers of commerce.

"I have high hopes that we shall be able to work together in the solution of our problems," said Mr. Goss.

Farm organizations, like the different branches of organized labor, have not always found it easy to adopt a common program. Different organizations have different types of membership, different economic philosophies. Yet all are agreed on objectives. For example, all realize that some way must be found to control or dispose of crops now being produced for war use in excess of normal markets. Through co-operative studies, it is hoped, some acceptable way may be found.

Ban on Overlapping

Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, heartily supports such co-operation. James G. Patton, President of the National Farmers Union, in a talk to the County Agents here, said he believed a joint committee of farm organization leaders, if expanded to include representatives of consumers and labor groups, could perform a useful service by considering an overhauling of agricultural agencies which now overlap. He went so far as to recommend building, after the war, a county agricultural building in every county seat, to draw together physically all agricultural agencies.

The Farmers Union head devoted most of his address, however, to the issue which his organization has been pressing of late—separation of the United States Extension Service system from Farm Bureau support. In some states, county farm bureaus, affiliated with the American Farm Bureau Federation, help pay the county agents' salaries. Some impartial authorities defend the practice, but many regard it as an unfortunate development since it gives one farm organization an affiliation with a governmental service. Mr. Patton argued that it is wholly unjustified. He charged that county agents have been made to serve the interests of the Farm Bureau in enlisting membership, collecting dues, and so on, and pleaded with the county agents to resist such demands.

"I believe that the time has come," he said, "when you Extension Agents as a group should provide all possible protection to individual agents who are subjected to improper demands, and dismissal, if they do not accede to them."

The Association recognized the educational work of the county agents by presenting meritorious service awards to 77 County Extension agents in 29 States. It elected to its presidency E. D. Beck, of Alice, Texas, and to its Vice-Presidency Allister MacDougall, of Concord, Mass. W. H. Sill of Parkersburg, W. Va., was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

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Mexico Looks to U. S. for Equipment

By Elizabeth Fagg
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Mexicans hold great expectations for the Mexican-American Commission of Industrial Co-operation, whose initial period of sessions was held recently in Mexico. Through the Commission they see the hope of satisfying some of their more pressing industrial needs and of carrying forward Mexico's ambition to become industrially more self-sufficient.

The Commission consists of Nelson A. Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs; Wayne C. Taylor, Undersecretary of Commerce, and Thomas H. Lockett, Economic Counsellor of the U. S. Embassy in Mexico for the North American representation; and for the Mexicans, of Salvador Ugarte, President of the Bank of Foreign Commerce; Evaristo Araiza, President of the Monterrey Iron and Steel Foundary, and Primo Villa Michel, who has been selected as president of the Commission. The Commission thus carries further the admirable method of inter-governmental co-operation through committees of experts so successfully utilized of late between the United States and Latin America.

Industrially, the Commission represents possibly the furthest step the United States has yet taken in collaborating as a government in the industrialization of another country.

Joint Industrial Body

The industrial commission is an outgrowth of the conversations between President Roosevelt and Avila Camacho in Monterrey last spring. Its immediate predecessor was the Mexican-American Economic Commission which was appointed by the two Presidents to study the "disturbances in the Mexican balance of payments" and also to look into "the connected economic situation." The economic commission recommended, among other things, the setting up of a joint industrial body to carry forward its study of projects for Mexican industrialization.

This industrial body was also to study equipment needs of Mexico and to help in securing idle and used machinery in the United States which would be serviceable here. It was to act as an agent in obtaining export licenses or priorities for industrial projects and to recommend projects considered "sound" for the development of the Mexican economy. Where projects cannot be carried out at once the Commission was to encourage agreements between businessmen of the two countries for future developments.

With these antecedents, the new Mexican-American Industrial Commission, meeting together for the first time in the Mexican Foreign Office conference room in Mexico's capital, went to work immediately to facilitate the system of exporting machinery from the United States to Mexico. Though the meetings were private, this is known to be the consideration of first importance during the sessions here. Also in its plenary session, it set up sub-committees in agriculture, transports and communications, and tourism.

The Commission is already at work weeding out the "unsound" projects presented from those which in long-term industrial developments will be economically advantageous for Mexico. The United States members must make sure the project is justified on the basis of needs and that material is available in the United States.

Plans Must Be Sound

The Mexicans must be sure the project is economically sound enough to stand on its own feet in the postwar period; that is, it will not be an industry demanding high protective tariffs. When all agree on the rightness of a project, the United States members are supposed to get preferential treatment from the WPB in priorities.

Among the immediate projects under consideration is one for the manufacture in Mexico of crude parts for tractors, which are needed to expand agricultural production. It has been estimated that at least 5,000 new tractors are needed.

The plan under study is understood to provide for manfacture in Mexico of wheels, hoods and other crude parts with Mexican steel and manpower, while motors would be bought in the United States. In informed quarters it is said that International Harvester Co. may cooperate in assembling the tractors here, and that the General Motors and Ford assembly plants already set up here may offer their facilities.

Another problem high on the agenda concerns Mexico's need for new trucks, to maintain transportation demands which have now pressed the railroads to capacity. Previous estimates have placed the minimum need at 3,000 new trucks Since the war began, only about 300 new trucks have been sent to Mexico from the United States, Mexican sources state.

Cartoon in the News

Dorman H. Smith
"Where's My Willkie Button?"

Former King Carol's Campaign For Political Support Falters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Mexico's most widely discussed refugee, former King Carol of Rumania, adds daily to the folklore of stories which have grown around him during his two years of exile here. But apparently he is gaining little as a political personality who could become the future leader of a "Free Rumanian Movement."

This is despite the recent employment by the ex-King of a New York public relations counsel. One of the goals of the campaign is to drop the "Ex" from his title.

The campaign received a sharp blow when Carol's radiocast to the United States, arranged by his counsel, for the night of Nov. 23, was canceled by the Office of War Censorship in the United States "owing to considerations which we are not at liberty to reveal." The radiocast was forming such local interest that radio officials were going to hold it in an auditorium large enough to provide seats for guests and friends. To the embarrassing cancellation, which came about four hours before the radiocast hour, Carol simply said to the radio representative who advised him, "I cannot understand this."

Seeks Support

For two years Carol has been trying to obtain the support of the American and British Governments as leader of a "Free Rumanian Movement." Unsuccessful, to the extent that he is not even granted permission by the State Department to enter the United States, he is now trying to work his way into Allied graces through a publicity campaign.

Meantime, Carol and his companion, Madam Lupescu, have been living pleasantly in a large wooded estate in Coyoacan, one of the beautiful colonial suburbs of Mexico City. Their time is divided between extensive social affairs and the care of Madam Lupescu's numerous Pekinese dogs.

The couple have been accepted by sections of the American colony here and have been entertained at the American Embassy. They are considerably less accepted by the British colony and by many groups of Mexican society. Diplomatically, the Mexican Government has accorded Carol semiofficial recognition—socially, that is—by including him at official receptions and seating him according to protocol at banquets.

Title Uncertain

The question of how to address the "Ex-King" was, in fact, a mooted one when he first arrived. George S. Messersmith, American Ambassador, addresses Carol as "Your Majesty," a title which he receives in direct address in only a scattered manner. Many just call him "Sir." There are those who have conversed with him for considerable intervals without calling him anything. At one party an American tourist clapped him on the shoulder and said "Well, goodnight, brother."

The drive to build up the picture of Carol as "a sad and distinguished statesman," as one newspaper described it, who—according to Carol's own words—has been "quietly and patiently awaiting the call that surely must come" to save Rumania, is regarded as futile by observers here.

The liberals regard Carol as pro-Fascist, or at least an opportunist during his days in Europe. The Social Democratic Federation of New York has sent out a release received here, disputing Carol's claim to opposition to Fascism; claiming that it was Mussolini who sent a pilot train of Italian police in 1940 to lead Carol's train safely from Yugoslavia to Switzerland.

Jews in Italy Attacked By Duce Regime

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP) — The Bern Radio reported Nov. 30 that Mussolini's puppet "Republican Fascist Government" of Italy had decreed that all Jews, of foreign as well as Italian nationality, are to be sent to concentration camps.

The radiocast, recorded by CBS, said all private property of the Jews would be confiscated. The radiocast also reported "from the Italo-Swiss frontier" that the Italian royal family's property had been requisitioned by Fascist authorities.

Meanwhile, the Berlin Radio broadcast a Rome dispatch saying that the Fascist Republican Government had decreed the confiscation of all art objects in Jewish possession in the part of Italy it controls.

Jews were directed to register their art treasures before Dec. 5 or face "confiscation without compensation," the radiocast said.

Leader to Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—A realistic presentation of facts about the present situation of the Jews in Europe—based upon firsthand observation and report—will feature the meeting called by the Joint Distribution Committee, major American Jewish relief agency, at the Hotel Commodore on Dec. 5, it was announced. The report will be tendered by Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, European Chairman of the organization, who has been abroad on a relief mission for the last seven months. In that time he has visited Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Palestine, Turkey, Portugal, and Great Britain, and has also been in close touch with Jewish leaders in Switzerland and Sweden.

Greek Jews Census

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—Latest information reaching the Greek Office of Information indicates that one result of the Italian defection from the Axis has been a speed-up of repressive measures against the Jewish population of occupied Greece.

Prior to the Italian surrender, they had occupied the whole Greek peninsula from Mount Olympus southward, together with the Ionian and Aegean Islands, with the exception of Crete, Chios, Lemnos and Lesbos. Not daring to antagonize the Greek population, which had shown great sympathy to the Jews, the Italian occupation forces never had taken a census of the Jewish population or put into effect some of the more repressive measures which were the rule in German-held territory.

With the coming of the Germans, the situation has changed, however, and the Gestapo is engaged in making a census of all the Jews in Greece, and has decreed drastic punishment for anyone assisting them in any way.

Placed in Camps

Overseas News Agency

BERN, Switerland, Dec. 4—Reliable reports say that 12,000 to 15,000 of Italy's Jewish population of 39,000 have been placed in concentration, camps under German Elite Guard (SS) supervision, and 10,000 others have been deported to Germany or Poland.

Fatalities among deportees have been high, with hundreds of victims of starvation and exposure.

South Africa Mints All Its Own Coins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—In addition to producing its own gold, silver and bronze coins, the South African Mint last year produced more than 21,000,000 coins for the Governments in Northern and Central Africa. Coin manufactured in South Africa and designed by the South African sculptor, Coert Steynburg, is now circulating in French Equatorial Africa. Piastres have been coined for Egypt, and coins made for East Africa and Mauritius.

In addition to turning out coins, the Mint is producing medals, dies, badges and ammunition.

Youths are trained to become die sinkers and engravers, medallists, assay assistants—whose mint training provides opportunity for qualifying as assayers — toolmakers, gauge makers, fitters and turners, electricians, carpenters and coinage technicians, while since the outbreak of war, girls have been trained as enamellers, assay assistants, machine operators, examiners, patrol gaugers, supervisors, kitchen assistants, seamstresses, etc.

The new factories were thus started in the year 1938 and by the end of December several million rounds had been proofed. Early in 1939 suggestions were made by the Mint to include a wider range of munition work, and at the outbreak of war these suggestions were approved and considerably augmented. A greatly enlarged toolroom and a well-equipped inspection laboratory were inaugurated.

Production Against Japan Raised in British Plants

By Melin Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 3—Far from switching over to the production of civilian goods, Britain is actually intensifying its policy of scaling down nonessential production.

The shift in production today is not from war production to peace production but from pots, pans, blankets, and hot water bottles to airplane parts, weapons, and war supplies that will be most needed in the campaign against Japan.

Reports that certain Lancashire and Yorkshire looms are turning from the manufacture of uniforms to civilian clothing are declared by an official of the Ministry of Production here to be "quite untrue." "There is no big switch in manufacturing programs from war to peacetime production," he declared.

Such reports may have arisen, it is thought, from the fact that a certain amount of work in these districts came under changes in production programs outlined recently by Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of Production.

Some Lines Completed

Some types of war munitions were getting filled up and other lines were switched as being of more urgent priority against the enemy.

These priority lines were mostly aviation commodities for the Ministry of Aircraft Production. In some cases factories making less essential goods were taken over by the Ministry.

Such a change over released a very small number of mobile workers who were temporarily allowed by the Ministry of Labor to take such work as they could find in civilian mills.

In some factories, for example, during the changeover a skeleton staff would be kept till the last and find itself without work when the factory finally closed down.

"It would be incorrect to say, however, that there have been any mills turning over to peace work." an official of the Ministry stated. "Even the machinery for peacetime production ordered 2½ years ago hasn't been delivered because the Ministry has been too busy on war production. There is no mill in the country at all where there has been a turnover from war work to peace work," he emphasized.

Captain Lyttelton, speaking in Commons this week on postwar supplies, said it was probable that the war against Germany would finish before that against Japan. Therefore there would be a period when war production would still absorb an important part of British productive capacity, he pointed out.

The Ministry of Production has made a careful survey of requirements for the war against Japan. During the past 12 months large numbers of men have been taken out of the Ministry of Supply factories making ground weapons and put into the production of aircraft and naval vessels.

Such changeover is resulting in a big reshuffle of industry so as to make better use of manpower. The undertakings transferred are those engaged on less essential industries. A handkerchief factory in Yorkshire, for instance, could operate with equal efficiency if moved to Northern Ireland, taking with it the firm's plant and a handful of key workers, and drawing on local labor for the rest of its needs. Workers in Yorkshire would be redirected to essential work near their homes.

Period of Adjustment

The Ministry of Production has also introduced system of licensing for all manufacturing concerns by which no concern is able to come into existence or change the character of its activities without permission.

"From a manpower viewpoint," an official of the Ministry of Labor said on being told of reports of a turnover to peacetime production, "Quite the contrary is the fact. Measures are being taken to absorb every worker possible into war production."

Arizonian to Run Matanuska 'Co-op'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALMER, Alaska—Charles M. Beltt of Poston, Arizona, who has been connected with a relocation center for Japanese removed from the Pacific Coast, has been employed as manager of the Matanuska Valley Farmers Co-operating Association, the co-op which has managed all affairs of the Government farm colony here since the Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corporation was virtually liquidated two years ago.

The ARRC was incorporated by the Government to transplant farmers here from the Midwest and finance construction of homes and purchase of land.

Mr. Beltt is expected here early in December to take over the duties being relinquished by Claire L. Stock, who resigned early in the autumn.

Mr. Stock, a veteran in the co-operative field, came here in March, 1939, from Kelso, Washington, where he had managed similar enterprises for farmer organizations. Under his direction and aided by great demand for farm products from military and construction agencies, the colony has left its former semi-relief status and become self-supporting.

Edwin Markham's Brotherhood Theme Runs Through Prize New York Sermon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—Announcement that the Rev. Dr. Robert H. Dolliver, pastor of historic John Street Church, New York, was the winner of first place and the Gold Medal Award in the nation-wide sermon competition recently conducted, was made by Dr. Vernon B. Hampton, of New York, President of the Edwin Markham Association. The subject of the national Markham memorial contest on which sermons were delivered by clergy of many denominations, was "The Brotherhood Gospel of Edwin Markham: Background for World Peace."

Other winners announced by Dr. Hampton are the Rev. Edward F. Allen, of Orrington, Maine, and the Rev. Joseph W. Eller, pastor of Dighton Church, Assonet, Mass. Honorable Mention: Dr. W. H. Bruce Carney, St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Staten Island, N. Y.; Dr. John W. McKelvey, Bickley Memorial Church, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Allen E. Claxton, Broadway Temple, New York; the Rev. Austin E. Armstrong, Lake Mohawk, New Jersey; the Rev. Charles H. Suter, Daytona Beach, Florida; Dr. Joseph M. Blessing, Trinity Methodist Church Staten Island, N. Y.; Dr. Victor West, Wayne, Nebraska.

The memorial sermon contest centered upon the recognized position which Edwin Markham held for more than half a century as the spokesman for the brotherhood ideal. The theme is thus described in the official announcement:

"Edwin Markham, the man who gave this century its basic social theme, has a message for the world's peace today. When Edwin Markham wrote "The Man with the Hoe," in 1899, the movement for social democracy, and for world brotherhood had not yet moved out of its swaddling clothes. He crystallized sentiment in his epic poem, and in his subsequent crusade became the leading force in the accomplishment of this dream. He dominated an era and wrote his name not only in our literature but also in our economic history, for all time. Now his brotherhood gospel serves as the foundation-stone for all peace proposals as we look toward the end of the present giant world struggles."

The Association is organized with a nation-wide membership, to further study of Markham literature, to preserve the Markham residence on Staten Island, N. Y., as a national shrine, and to promote the poet's brotherhood ideals.

Land Base Ordered For School Ship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4—Pennsylvania has the alternative of finding a land base for its Merchant Marine school ship, Keystone State, or surrendering it to the Massachusetts Nautical School.

The Keystone State, formerly the Coast Guard cutter Seneca, is the home of the Pennsylvania Maritime Academy, ship-based here since 1889 for the training of deck officers and engineers for the Merchant Marine. Until recently it was quartered on the outmoded gunboat Annapolis.

The academy's governing board, the Navigation Commission for the Delaware River, was ordered by the War Shipping Administration in Washington early this year to establish a land base for itself. Its present berth was called inadequate.

Four of the Commission's seven members have voted to remove the Academy to Morrisville, Pa., opposite Trenton, N. J., and have recommended this move to Governor Martin, despite the fact that at least six months and possibly a year will be needed to establish the base there, even if priorities are obtained on materials required.

Close 'Gas' Check

Beginning Jan. 1, a new close check will go into effect to see that outstanding gasoline coupons for a vehicle about to be sold are returned to the ration board before the vehicle is transferred. "Without such compliance," says WPB, "the transfer of approximately 200,000 vehicles each month could mean the diversion of a substantial quantity of gasoline to unlawful uses."

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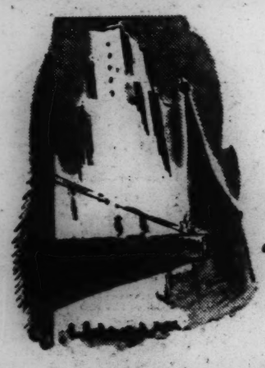
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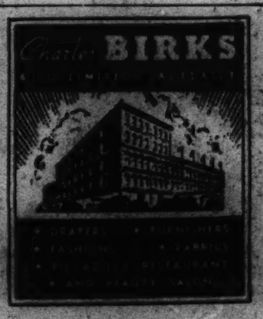
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Parents, Teachers, Students
Schools, Colleges, Home Study

Education

A Saturday Page

The Christian Science Monitor
Saturday, December 4, 1943

Juniors Hold Town Meetings And Winners Go on the Air

By Alice Myers
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Junior Town Meetings in American high schools are fast becoming as notable for teaching the ways of democracy as their venerable prototype—the New England town meeting.

It was Lord Bryce who called the latter "not only the source but the school of American democracy." Today the schools of that democracy are utilizing the town meeting technique to give their pupils — tomorrow's citizens and government officials — experience in discussing current issues underlying vital domestic and international problems.

And the students enjoy these high school town meetings as much as their elders value the periodical assemblies in which the civic business of countless towns is settled. Whether the boys and girls take part as speakers, moderators, or interrogators, they learn to think on their feet and speak in public.

Student Response

Educators are particularly pleased at the student-audience response at these meetings. Questions are flung at the speakers. Facts are challenged, additional ones presented. The atmosphere tingles with the excitement of mental give and take.

"It is the first technique we've found that stirs up a really large response in the schools," says Dr. Byron B. Williams, Town Hall editor of Our Times, who has acted as guest moderator at Junior Town Meetings in nearly 150 high schools. Springboard for the classroom meetings are the exclusive "Town Meeting Previews" presented weekly in Our Times, a national senior high school newspaper published by American Education Press in Columbus, Ohio.

Each "Preview" gives the pros and cons of a subject to be discussed at a forthcoming session of the Blue Network's American Town Meeting of the Air, together with a reading list for further study. Speakers and class members alike use this material in preparation for Town Meeting day. In some schools the best of the class-room discussions are expanded into whole-school assemblies once a month, and where the facilities may be used, as in Toledo and Philadelphia, students are presenting weekly Junior Town Meeting broadcasts.

Broadcast Next Thursday

Besides the fun of such local forums, every student has the opportunity to compete for a place on the two all-high school broadcasts of America's Town Meeting of the Air. The first of these this season will originate, appropriately enough, in Boston, the very cradle of the New England town meeting.

When radio enthusiasts tune in on Dec. 9, they will hear the four winners speaking from the rostrum of America's oldest high school, the Boston Public Latin School, which was founded in 1635. History should come alive for those four students that night as they stand on the platform of a school once attended by Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Cotton Mather, Everett Hale, Phillips Brooks, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and many other distinguished Americans.

The question to be thrashed out that evening is: "Should the Federal Government Subsidize College Education After the War?" The four young speakers will be Kevin MacGovern of the Boston Public Latin School; William Eugene McMahan of the Conway Senior High School, Conway, Arkansas; Fred Hickman of Central High, Sioux City, Iowa; and Mary Gracey of Granite City Community High School, Granite City, Illinois.

The Junior Town Meeting plan, according to Mr. Williams, grew out of the desire of Town Hall in New York, an established adult education agency and sponsor of America's Town Meeting of the Air, to adapt the material it used for adult discussion groups to social-studies classes in schools. This could best be done, it felt, through a national high school newspaper and this is how Our Times and Town Hall became linked in an educational project that is reaping gratifying response throughout the country.

Encouraging Questions

"We think we are developing a technique that has some significance as an educational method," commented Dr. Williams, who as educational adviser to Town Hall was sent to work with the American Education Press in promoting the project. "Teachers find," he said, "that these Junior Town Meetings stimulate a questioning in pupils which bears fruit in all their classes. Schools on the whole are not places where children have been expected to formulate questions. Teachers discover they have been missing something by not encouraging them to do so."

Taking part in Junior Town Meetings, students learn to cherish facts, to punch holes in half-truths and propaganda, he said. They also develop initiative and independence of thought. It takes courage, he pointed out, to rise in an assembly and challenge a speaker, more courage than to work in a team.

In the course of acting as guest moderator, Dr. Williams has had a chance to observe the reactions of some 140,000 students. Never has he observed one untoward incident that would indicate Communistic tendencies or an attitude of defeatism on the part of youth.

He believes that the Junior Town Meeting experiment, now in its second year, has established for the first time a national discussion program for high school students. "We are looking forward," he said, "to giving our youth a voice through this nationwide forum."

Above—During a Junior Town Meeting at the Boys Public Latin School, Boston, oldest high school in the United States. It is from here that America's Town Meeting of the Air will be broadcast on Dec. 9. The men seated are (left to right) Joseph L. Powers, Headmaster of the School; Dr. Byron Williams, of the American Education Press, Columbus, Ohio, and Dr. Frederick J. Gillis, Assistant Superintendent of Boston Schools. Below — Winners who will take part in the All-High School broadcast Dec. 9 (left to right): Fred Hickman, Sioux City, Iowa; Kevin MacGovern, Boston; Mary Gracey, Granite City, Ill.; William McMahan, Conway, Ark.

Parents Turn Toymakers To Outwit Shortage

The Family Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Antonio, Texas

In one midwestern town, a group of families have been doing their Christmas planning early. They are families who have a number of young children among them who will hang up their stockings this Christmas Eve and come down early on Christmas morning to see what presents have been left for them.

Last year, when the parents started out to look for toys, they found very few. This year there will be fewer still. For, with the output from Europe cut off as it has been for some years now, and most of our factories and supplies converted to the war emergency, to say nothing of the scarcity of materials, the parents of this town decided it was time they put their ingenuity to work if they wanted their children to have a Merry Christmas.

So, the hammer-and-saw carpenters have been busy all fall turning out toys. One or two of the fathers have become real cabinet makers, so truly artistic are their handmade articles.

Furniture and Sleds

In the lumber yards and, even, in their own basements, they found short pieces of boards and lumber that are lending themselves to all sorts of things. Doll furniture that will be unusual and will bring delight to childish hearts is being created out of almost nothing at an infinitesimal cost. One ambitious father is making a streamlined desk and chair for a studious son.

Two of the fathers have confined themselves to the construction of sleds, exclusively, so very fine were the first two fashioned. Their wives are doing the painting and this winter, the hillsides on the edge of town will be a brilliant and colorful array of perpetual motion from the time of the first snowfall.

Some of the more mechanically minded fathers scoured the second-hand stores for electric trains and iron toys. Some that they unearthed are of ancient vintage, but here again the mothers' paint brushes and the silver polish have done a good job of reconditioning. One father branched out in accomplishment and proudly exhibited a depot which he had made to go along with the freshly polished train. Still another, who found a freight train, conceived the idea of a bridge with a semaphore that works with a trip and signals the approaching train with two once discarded tiny red and green glass lanterns (they once contained candy) that he found in the attic.

One father and mother have been working on a doll house which they are trying to make an exact duplicate of their own charming bungalow. The father is building the house and the mother is furnishing it.

Among the parents there are, of course, some real artists and they have bought tiny old dishes wherever they can find them and are painting them in flowers, little animals and attractive designs that are dear to the childish heart. They have, also, designed and painted quaint rag dolls for some of the smaller children.

The knitters in the neighborhood are making sweaters, caps, mittens and scarfs in becoming shades of warm yarn. And one woman has added ties to the articles she is knitting.

Renovating Old Dolls

Old dolls that mothers thought were beyond repair are being salvaged and are blossoming out in new wigs and paint and up-to-date gowns.

On the neighboring hills are beautiful and luxuriant pine trees and as both mistletoe and holly are native to this location it is being arranged that a week or so before Christmas there will be a Saturday afternoon hegira to the woods for the greens they will all want. They will make a real neighborhood party out of it, for, after an early supper which the mothers will prepare and serve with the help of the older children, everyone who is at all old enough will help with the making of wreaths and decorations.

A few days before Christmas, the parents will collect all the toys in one home and, except for those few that have been prepared for some special child, they will be apportioned carefully so that each child will receive a fair and appropriate share of the parental handiwork.

Education for an Air Age

The airplane has revolutionized world relationships and it will continue to become more and more significant as men extend their mastery of the skies. The Office of War Information estimates that by 1950 we will have 500,000 military, commercial and civilian airplanes in the United States. Life in a world dominated by flight lies ahead for the youth of today. Our children should learn all they can about aviation—its history, its present status, its promising future, and the thrilling literature that is growing up about it.

Children are greatly interested in aviation. The airplane is still a novelty in the immediate experience of most children. Observation of the flight of birds and insects is a good starting point for the study of aviation with young children. Working with the hands is one of the most important and effective ways of training children. Their delight in acquiring certain skills, together with the present widespread interest in aviation, provides an excellent learning situation. Children can make block and clay model airplanes, color posters, draw pictures, make scrapbook collections of airplane pictures clipped from magazines and newspapers, and carry out other projects. Singing songs and listening to stories about famous fliers and playing games that involve a knowledge of the airplane will all help to prepare the child for the air age.

The Bookshelf

Arts and Crafts, a Practical Handbook. By Marguerite Ickis. A. S. Barnes and Co. New York 16. $3.50.

This should prove a useful volume for camps and schools as well as for scout troops, teachers, and individuals at home. It is like an exploratory craft program, giving practical first steps and information on most of the foundation crafts. Help on starting a craft program is followed by a chapter on design and color. The crafts are then taken, one by one, including papercraft, block printing, bookbinding, weaving, leathercraft, working in wood, metal work, pottery, puppetry. Historical information is given in most cases, and plenty of things to make or do. Diagrams and sketches are abundant. A well chosen bibliography adds appreciably to the value of the volume. The author is an instructor in education at the School of Education, College of the City of New York, and a well known teacher of craft.

Through the Editor's Window

'Children Like Real Jobs'

By Mildred Tayler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Charles is like a different boy, these days. He used to have a bangdog look and a slightly cynical air. His high school work suffered for lack of interest. There seemed little that was attractive about him. Then the wartime labor shortage hit our region and he got himself a job. His mother, who had never seen him do much work around home, was amazed to note his industry. Early and late he was at work, and in a basement, too, packing goods in heavy boxes. When September came she made certain rules about high grades at school and proper bedtime. He took a part-time job and has held it. He has a successful, eager air. Holds his chin up. His eyes shine and a friendly grin comes easily.

Then there's Bill, almost through high school. Only child, but not the indulged sort. Bill is fortunate in being one of a home-triangle of good friends—his mother, his dad, and himself. They have always shared up on work and play. From babyhood Bill has been treated like a person, not like a baby. He has been respected and he has seen mutual respect and affection and unselfishness and fun in his home. Result: Bill has always helped around home, doing real jobs, having the satisfaction of feeling needed and useful and appreciated. There is no "woman's" work or "man's" work in that home. Bill's dad does his share in the kitchen and Bill has helped anywhere as a matter of course. His mother is on a war job, and the share-and-share-alike, has now become an important patriotic service.

* * *

"Children Like Real Jobs," is the title of a double-page spread of pictures by Helen M. Post in the October number of Progressive Education. Ironing the family pillow cases and handkerchiefs on a miniature ironing board is more satisfying than make-believe work. Doing dishes at home or at school, "fixing things" around the house and learning to handle real tools, helping in the cafeteria at school, or the kitchen at home—these are among the jobs illustrated. "Don't give us made-up things to do—let us do real work," is the request of countless children today who are seeing their fathers and brothers go off to war and their mothers busy up to the hilt with job or volunteer war work, the pictures point out.

* * *

We must be alert to gains made in behalf of controlling child labor, it is true. Exploiting children is not right and never will be. But we have learned during this war that children, like grown-ups, are really happier when they feel they are useful and needed. They thrive on bearing their full share of the job at hand. They want to be respected, treated like "somebody." We have too long underestimated them. Now we are waking to the realization that they are capable of much more than we have let them do—and be.

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The Home Forum

"Lift up your heads"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SEATED in a much-worn motorcar, the writer one day found himself careening down a precipitous incline. Momentarily petrified by a sense of being pulled on toward disaster, fear gripped him. Suddenly the spell was broken by the simple process of lifting his eyes from the depths and his thought to the presence of God and His protecting power. As a result, fear was replaced by reassurance, and the hazardous journey completed in safety. Having found and proved effective the uplifted thought as the remedy for fear, he recalled how Christ Jesus had indicated and recommended the application of the same rule. The Master spoke of "men's hearts failing them for fear and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth," and reassured his disciples, "And when these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh" (Luke 21:26, 28).

As the result of this experience, the writer asked himself, Why is it that men's hearts fail them for fear? Is it not because they look upon those things which beset humanity, the diseases, disasters, destructions, the false material sense of existence, as realities? Then, is it not clear that this earthly spell is broken not by looking down into the valley of fear, of sin and death, but by lifting up our heads, looking up to God and His perfection, as Christian Science enables us to do? Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 400), "By lifting thought above error, or disease, and contending persistently for truth, you destroy error."

* * *

What, then, is the truth for which one should persistently contend? Christian Science teaches that Life is God, imperishable, omnipresent good, and man, the reflection of Life, being wholly spiritual, can never be imprisoned in a mortal body or a material vehicle moving inevitably or rushing headlong to destruction. Man is the likeness of Spirit; and that only which is spiritual in form, function, quality, or condition constitutes this man. Hence, a material man is not the image of God, but of mortal mind, whose false concepts, like itself, are illusions, for Mind is God. These are the facts of being. Let human thought be lifted to behold and to grasp them, and the unreality of any evil—fear, disease, accident, all inharmony—can be proved today as Christ Jesus demonstrated in his time.

The Way-shower's exhortation, "Lift up your heads," was a call to humanity to look for healing, not to some material eminence, personality, or panacea, but to God alone. As we behold the omnipotence of Love, evil loses for us its pretense to power, fear is cast out, and health is restored. Did not the Saviour prove this at Gethsemane, before Pilate, on Calvary, in the sepulcher, and by healing the blind, maimed, sick, and sinning who came to him for help? Jesus overcame the terror of the cross and it will have no threat for us, as, following his example, we behold the spiritual evidences of Life and man. When material reliances fail and earthly comforts flee, when beliefs that are false crumble away, let us not then be dismayed, for the loss of that which is false can be for us the gain of that which is true. As we lift thought from matter to Spirit, not our destruction but our "redemption draweth nigh."

* * *

In the aftermath of war the world looks for a lasting peace that will bring health and prosperity for all. Yet they who turn solely to some human law, government, or system, and not to Truth, are not lifting up their heads. Earth's hungry, restless millions will find peace, supply, healing, and redemption from woe only as they seek and find God. This they will do by looking up to the highest, to the idea of God as divine Love and of man's oneness with Him, and by walking in the footsteps of Truth. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 272), "It is the spiritualization of thought and Christianization of daily life, in contrast with the results of the ghastly farce of material existence; it is chastity and purity, in contrast with the downward tendencies and earthward gravitation of sensualism and impurity, which really attest the divine origin and operation of Christian Science."

The true way of life is in spiritual thinking and Christian living, which lead, not to the depths, but to the heights of health and holiness. Christian Science points to this path and says to the fearful, the tired or unhappy: "Lift up your heads. For you there is a higher life which is attainable here and now." Destruction, disaster belong not to God's man, and the understanding of divine control everywhere present will appear, as the likeness of God—spirituality, goodness, love, unselfishness, purity—is ushered in. In the words of Scripture (Psalms 24:7), "Lift up your heads, O ye gates; and be ye lift up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of glory shall come in."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Gateways

Gateways
Are such pleasant
Beckoning things; who knows
What sweet companionship their way
Bestows?

F. C. A.

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Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

A source of spiritual power for all is The Christian Science Journal, described by Mary Baker Eddy as "designed to bring health and happiness to all households wherein it is permitted to enter, and to confer increased power to be good and to do good" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 262). In the year 1883, shortly after establishing herself in Boston, and while preaching, writing, teaching, healing, and organizing, Mrs Eddy founded The Christian Science Journal. Each month it carries helpful and inspiring articles and editorials on the application of Christian Science to immediate problems, as well as testimonies of Christian Science healing and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses. This directory is found in no other Christian Science publication and is most helpful to travelers. Price, one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; one issue, 35c.

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"THE TOWER OF LONDON": *A Drawing by Joseph Pennell*

JOSEPH PENNELL called himself an "illustrator." He was a gifted etcher and lithographer, and his workmanship on the stone and metal plate was enforced by his exceptional aptitude as a draftsman. Pennell was a traveler, a journalist, a lecturer, an author. He was fascinated by the world of the past as well as the present. His omnivorous eye absorbed great panoramic views and his responsive hand recorded vividly and accurately. Here is the Tower of London as it is seen from Tower Street. The old fortress still stands to mark the achievements and tribulations of an era that is past. Pennell represented the Tower of London as a stout and handsome architectural relic, accommodating itself to the modern city that has grown around it. The Tower remains truly a fortress, withstanding onslaughts and changes wrought by history and time.

This is one of thirteen drawings prepared by Joseph Pennell to illustrate an article entitled, "The Tower of London."

Truly Beautiful And Australian

BUT WHAT IS *typical* Australian scenery? It is, I think, "the bush," but the bush varies! The term is one which has a most elastic meaning, stretching to cover almost any area outside the towns and cities, no matter where located. Two fairly distinct kinds of bush characterize Australia reasonably well, however; the hilly bush and the interior plains.

The former is chiefly found near the coast, and good samples of it can be glimpsed on a journey between the great cities of Sydney and Melbourne. It consists of low, rolling hills, grassed to the top, interspersed with large grassy valleys. Trees are scattered about in fair profusion, and the total effect is of a land which has at some remote time been tamed by man but which has escaped him to go its own way once more. This is not, of course, the case at all, for when it is pasture country it is just as man found it, except that he may have "ring-barked" some of the trees to give the grass a chance. . . .

The interior plains differ from the hilly bush chiefly in their flatness and, when you get far into the inland country, by their dryness. . . . This bush is reasonably well grassed and dotted with trees, occasionally in quite dense clusters, but not infrequently there are patches of bare ground, either sandy earth or clay. The patches of clay, known as claypans, are often extensive enough to be natural airports—I have boarded planes on such ports—and traveling by automobile over this roadless country the motorist can pick up considerable speed when crossing them, say fifty miles an hour. . . .

The bush is beautiful in an eerie way; it is never, to my mind, melancholy; it is rather almost unbearably and unreasonably cheerful when bathed, as it usually is, in incredibly bright sunshine. Really to see the beauties of Australia—and especially of the bush—one must restrain one's eye. Only when native-born painters appeared did the true appeal of the country get transferred to canvas. When clearly seen—when intruding memories of other beauties are put aside—it is magical. It is beautiful. And it is Australian. There is even an occasional surprise. Sometimes one will see a tree apparently covered with large pink and white flowers. As one approaches, the flowers take wing; they are galahs.—From "Introducing Australia," by C. HARTLEY GRATTAN. (New York: John Day.)

The Young Yeats

PERHAPS NO FIGURE in our own day has so influenced the world of modern poetry as has William Butler Yeats who, admired and respected by the most advanced poets of the present era, began to write poetry of considerable influence as far back as 1880.

Most of the, then, young poets, Dowson, Davidson, Johnson, Le Gallienne, and Symons met in London during the nineties and, in their search for some freshness in poetic expression, established The Rhymers' Club. Symons, just back from Paris, was a devotee of the French Symbolist school and the poetry of Stéphane Mallarmé, its most compelling exponent. Symons, in his talk, indicated that English poetry had much to learn from this school and the young Rhymers were inculcated with Symbolist doctrine. Symons stressed beyond all else the importance of dealing only with impressions. These young intellectuals, anxious to rid themselves of archaic forms, composed verses to be read on the occasion of their weekly meetings.

* * *

In his *Autobiography*, Yeats writes: "We read our poems to one another and talked criticism. . . . We had such and such ideas, such and such a quarrel with the great Victorians. . . ." Like all pioneers in their field, these poets were on the march to invade new territory, erect new monuments, build a new cultural society.

Those days, but for the convocation of congenial souls, were sometimes bleak ones for the young Yeats. During the week, he spent his time in the British Museum, doing research for a publisher who promised a small sum for the re-drafting of some pieces of Irish folklore. Poor, shy, and rather in awe of the social world, these Sunday evening gatherings where men of his own kind met for the express purpose of reciting poetry, explaining their methods of work and comparing the kind, time, and intensity of their inspirations, helped to drive away his shyness and prepare him for the lifetime business of being a poet.

* * *

The four years from 1887 to 1891 were, for Yeats, packed full of enough contacts with invigorating personalities to furnish material for a dozen novels and poems. And he was at this time the very picture of a poet. His thin stooping shoulders enveloped in the folds of an old Inverness cape—one that had been discarded by his painter father and salvaged from the dust bin by his mother—Yeats became the poet, not only in deed, but in appearance. It was in this garb that he went forth to meet his peers and his heroes. William Morris, among the most revered men of the age, was one of Yeats' early idols; and the young poet sent a copy of his "Wanderings of Usheen" to Morris' daughter in the hope that her venerable father would see the poem. Yeats writes: "Soon after sending it I came upon him by chance in Holborn. 'You write my sort of poetry,' he said and began to praise me and to promise to send his praise to the Commonwealth . . . he would have said more had he not caught sight of a new ornamental cast-iron lamp-post and got very heated upon that subject."

In Yeats' maturity, remembrance of these men of the late nineteenth century moved him to write many of his best poems; all of them romantic figures, they were woven into the context of his poetry and served as a background from whence issued a great deal of his poetic philosophizing. Many other forces molded the poet's life and outlook; such as his long association with Lady Gregory and the Abbey Theatre, his participation in Irish Politics and his subsequent enviable position among men of letters. But none of these later experiences seems so fully a counterpart of the romantic tradition as his encounter, in the early days in London, with members of the Rhymers' Club.

* * *

He sums it up in his *Autobiography*, when he says: "I had now met all those who were to make the nineties of the last century tragic in the history of literature, but as yet we were all seemingly equal, whether in talent or in luck, and scarce even personalities to one another. I remember saying one night at the Cheshire Cheese, whence more poets than usual had come: 'None of us can say who will succeed, or even who has or who has not talent. The only thing certain about us is that we are too many.'"

Yeats may or may not have guessed that he alone, among that brilliant coterie of famous men, would before long outstrip them and dominate the literary world. But, as a young man, he simply set about performing the task he had outlined; namely, that of becoming a poet. The future, whether it brought success or failure, was left to take care of itself; and take care of itself it did in the most emphatic way. Yeats, far beyond the expectation of the Rhymers, wrote that poetry which not only impressed his contemporaries as the outpouring of a man of decided genius, but became as well the guiding star for poets of our own generation.

MADELEINE GLEASON

The Stillest Month

December is the stillest month
Of all the year;
Snow and ice have quieted the autumn gales,
The storms of spring are yet to come.

Everything is hidden away
From the cold;
The ant in his hill,
The cricket at the tree's root,
The field mouse tucked under the stubbly ground,
And the cat placidly curled by the roaring fire.

ROGER CHALLIS

He Gave Maine To The World

PROUT'S NECK, MAINE, is a narrow peninsula stretching out to sea like a thumb extended from the mainland. Around its rocky shore comfortable cottages perch, aloof from each other and from the world, harboring families whose parents and grandparents lived there before them.

Here we came for a period of over twenty years, and learned to love the Pine Tree State next our own. Only those long familiar with its coast know the enchanting tricks Nature plays there; cascading wild roses over the cliffs to the very edge of the surf, filling tiny rock pools with shining mysteries, and changing drab clam flats into silver mirrors that reflect the magic of sea and sky. It is a never-ending joy to lie on the rocks and watch the waters of the Atlantic, to follow the flight of gulls and terns, and to inhale the heady fragrance of bay, balsam, and juniper salted by the tang of the sea.

What wonder that America's greatest sea painter should have chosen this place to live and to paint many of his masterpieces? . . .

Through the center of Prout's Neck runs a strip of beautiful woods called "The Sanctuary." Here I worked each morning with the sunlight filtering through the overarching branches, making patterns on the carpet of pine cones; the scent of balsam perfuming the air, and the silence broken only by bird song and the soft beat of the surf. My favorite perch was a huge rock which bore the inscription:

In appreciation of the generosity of
Charles Savage Homer
who gave these woods to
the people of Prout's Neck,
and to the genius of his brother
Winslow Homer
who with brush gave Prout's Neck
to the world.

—From "The Inky Way," by ALICE HEGAN RICE. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

"What is this healing prayer?"

¶ The practical results of Christian Science have impressed vast numbers of people, including many natural scientists, clergymen, and physicians. The Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy,

fully explains the prayer, the manner of thinking, which produces these results—heals the sick, supplies the needy, binds "up the brokenhearted," releases men and women of all sorts into greater usefulness, security, and satisfaction.

¶ The book is enabling people in all walks of life—in military service and out of it—to prove Jesus' words, "Ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full."

¶ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather at $5 — thumb-indexed, $7.50—and it is available also in other editions at other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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„Erhebet eure Häupter"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ALS DER Verfasser eines Tages in einem sehr abgenutzten Automobil einen Steilabhang hinunterfuhr, verlor er plötzlich die Kontrolle über den Wagen. Einen Augenblick durch das Gefühl, in ein unabwendbares Unheil hineinzurennen, wie versteinert, ergriff ihn Furcht. Plötzlich wurde der Bann einfach dadurch gebrochen, daß er seine Augen von der Tiefe und sein Denken zu der Gegenwart und der schützenden Kraft Gottes erhob. Als Ergebnis wurde Furcht durch Beruhigung ersetzt, und die gefährliche Fahrt endete in Sicherheit. Nachdem er das gehobene Denken als das Heilmittel für Furcht bewiesen hatte, erinnerte er sich, wie Christus Jesus die Anwendung derselben Regel gezeigt und empfohlen hatte. Der Meister sagte: „Die Menschen werden vor Furcht und vor Warten der Dinge, die kommen sollen auf Erden, verschmachten", und er beruhigte seine Jünger: „Wenn aber dieses anfängt zu geschehen, so sehet auf und erhebet eure Häupter, darum daß sich eure Erlösung naht" (Luk. 21, 26. 28).

Als Ergebnis dieser Erfahrung fragte sich der Verfasser: „Warum verschmachten die Menschen vor Furcht? Ist es nicht deshalb, weil sie jene Dinge, die die Menschheit bedrängen, die Krankheiten, die Mißgeschicke, die Zerstörungen, den falschen materiellen Sinn des Daseins, für Wirklichkeiten halten? Ist es dann nicht klar, daß dieser irdische Bann nicht dadurch gebrochen wird, daß wir in das Tal der Furcht, der Sünde und des Todes hinabblicken, sondern dadurch, daß wir unsere Häupter erheben und zu Gott und Seiner Vollkommenheit emporblicken, wozu die Christliche Wissenschaft uns befähigt?" Mary Baker Eddy schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 400): „Wenn du den Gedanken über den Irrtum oder die Krankheit erhebst und beharrlich die Wahrheit behauptest, zerstörst du den Irrtum",

Was ist nun die Wahrheit, die man beharrlich behaupten soll? Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß das Leben Gott, das unvergängliche, allgegenwärtige Gute, ist, und daß der Mensch, die Widerspiegelung des Lebens, rein geistig ist und daher nicht in einen sterblichen Körper oder ein materielles Fahrzeug, das unvermeidlich oder ungestüm der Zerstörung entgegenrennt, eingeschlossen sein kann. Der Mensch ist das Gleichnis des Geistes, und nur was in Form, Funktion, Qualität oder Zustand geistig ist, bildet diesen Menschen. Demnach ist ein materieller Mensch nicht das Bild Gottes, sondern das Bild des sterblichen Gemüts, dessen falsche Begriffe Trugvorstellungen sind, wie es selber eine Trugvorstellung ist; denn das Gemüt ist Gott. Dies sind die Tatsachen des Seins. Wenn wir das menschliche Denken höherheben, um sie zu sehen und zu erfassen, können wir die Unwirklichkeit alles Bösen—der Furcht, der Krankheit, der Unfälle, aller Disharmonie—heute beweisen, wie Christus Jesus sie zu seiner Zeit bewies.

Das Wegweisers Ermahnung: „Erhebet eure Häupter" war eine Aufforderung an die Menschheit, Heilung nicht bei jemand von materieller Bedeutung, bei einer Person oder einem Allheilmittel, sondern bei Gott allein zu suchen. Wenn wir die Allmacht der Liebe sehen, verliert das Böse für uns seine Machtvorspiegelung, Furcht wird ausgetrieben und Gesundheit wiederhergestellt. Bewies dies nicht der Heiland im Garten Gethsemane, vor Pilatus, an der Stätte Golgatha, im Grabe und durch das Heilen der Blinden, der Lahmen, der Kranken und der Sünder, die ihn um Hilfe baten? Jesus überwand den Schrecken des Kreuzes, und es wird uns nicht bedrohen, wenn wir, seinem Beispiel folgend, die geistigen Tatsachen des Lebens und des Menschen wahrnehmen. Wenn materielle Stützen versagen und irdische Behaglichkeiten fliehen, wenn falsche Annahmen vergehen, laßt uns dann nicht erschrecken! Denn der Verlust des Falschen kann für uns der Gewinn des Wahren sein! Wenn wir das Denken von der Materie zum Geist erheben, „naht sich" nicht unsere Zerstörung, sondern unsere „Erlösung".

In der Nachkriegszeit erwartet die Welt einen dauernden Frieden, der allen Gesundheit und Wohlstand bringen soll. Dennoch erheben diejenigen, die sich nur auf ein menschliches Gesetz, eine menschliche Regierung oder ein menschliches System und nicht auf die Wahrheit verlassen, nicht ihre Häupter. Die hungrigen, ruhelosen Millionen der Erde werden nur dann Frieden, Versorgung, Heilung und Erlösung vom Elend finden, wenn sie Gottt suchen und finden. Dies werden sie tun, wenn sie zu der höchsten Idee, zu Gott als der göttlichen Liebe und zu des Menschen Einheit mit Ihm emporblicken und in den Fußtapfen der Wahrheit wandeln. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 272): „Die Vergeistigung des Denkens und die Verchristlichung des täglichen Lebens, im Gegensatz zu den Ergebnissen des grausigen Possenspiels des matriellen ‚Daseins; Keuschheit und Reinheit, im Gegensatz zu den herabziehenden Neigungen und dem auf das Irdische gerichteten Streben der Sinnlichkeit und der Unreinheit sind es, die den göttlichen Ursprung und das göttliche Wirken der Christlichen Wissenschaft tatsächlich beglaubigen".

Der wahre Lebensweg ist in geistigem Denken und christlichem Leben, die nicht in die Tiefen, sondern auf die Höhen der Gesundheit und der Heiligkeit führen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft weist auf diesen Weg hin und sagt zu den Furchtsamen, den Müden oder Unglücklichen: „Erhebet eure Häupter! Für euch gibt es ein höheres Leben, das hier und jetzt erreichbar ist". Zerstörung, Unheil gehören nicht zum Menschen Gottes, und das Verständnis der überall gegenwärtigen göttlichen Herrschaft wird erscheinen, wenn das Gleichnis Gottes—Geistigkeit, Güte, Liebe, Selbstlosigkeit, Reinheit—eingeführt wird. In der Bibel (Ps. 24, 7) lesen wir: „Machet die Tore weit und die Türen in der Welt hoch, daß der König der Ehren einziehe!"

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt gut Antrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

What America Did for Them

ALL AMERICA, as we have said, was hungry for increased population and manpower. The Germans after landing went mostly to the Middle West, which has been their stronghold ever since. Everybody, except perhaps the sage . . . at Monticello, wanted the land to fill up as quickly as possible. Settlers wanted neighbors, which meant doctors, schools, churches, company. "Bigger" *was* "better" in those days. Owners of land wanted to see it rise in value. Villages wanted to become towns and cities. Manufacturers wanted markets. Canals and railways wanted freight and passengers.

The West opened its doors wide. In 1850 Michigan gave the franchise to all who had lived in it two and a half years and who merely declared their intention of becoming naturalized. Wisconsin had done the same for those who had lived there only one year.

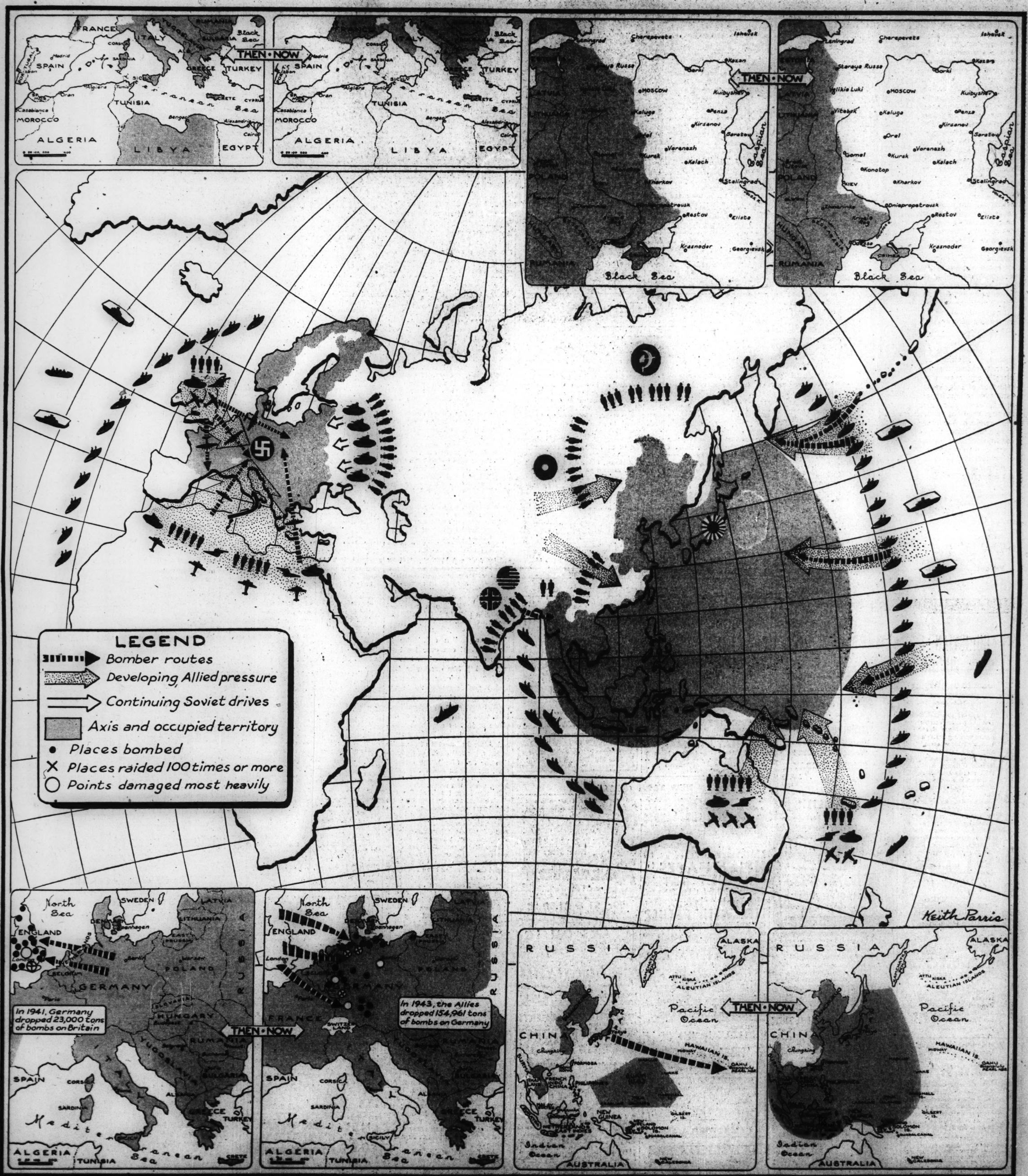
The Germans, and the lesser Scandinavian immigration of this period, brought to the raw West and frontier some notable qualities, such as thrift, orderliness and love of music and singing, to offset some of those which conditions had bred in the older Americans. What America in turn did for them is clearly evident. We have spoken of the quick rise to the franchise in two states, and the same was true of others. This not only gave the newly arrived almost at once the feeling of being free citizens of a free country, but opened careers to them which would have been impossible in Europe. The opportunities, real and seeming, were so great that almost every man was led instinctively to make the most of them as fast as he could.

Among the Germans we may take Carl Schurz, if not as a typical at least as a sample case. A refugee from the German revolution of 1848, within five years of his coming to America, and while not yet a citizen, he was running for the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Wisconsin; soon became a national political figure; and four years later was appointed by Lincoln United States Minister to Spain. No wonder America was a land of dreams. But if all immigrants who passed to the West were not to become great figures, there is ample evidence that dreams came true for the little men also. "There are no large estates here," wrote one Swede from the Northwest, "whose owners can take the last sheaf from their dependents and turn them out to beg." "My cap is not worn out," wrote another, "from lifting it in the presence of gentlemen." Another sent word home that: "It is no disgrace to work here. Both the gentleman and the day-laborer work." There are letters which paint the opportunities in far more somber color, and others which are much more extravagant in praise, but the three just quoted give a fair picture of conditions which were making Americans.—From "The American," by JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS. (New York: Scribner.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1943

Two Years After Pearl Harbor: Drive Toward Victory



By Keith Parris, Staff Cartographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Allies, Hard Pressed When Japan Struck at Hawaii, Now Assured of Ultimate Triumph

On Dec. 7, 1941, when Japanese planes suddenly swooped down upon Pearl Harbor, the outlook for the United Nations was indeed a dark one. But now, 24 months later, the global picture shows the western and eastern ends of the totalitarian Axis being steadily crushed in two mighty vises of Allied power. Through combined sea, air, and land strength an almost completed steel ring has been drawn around Germany, while in the Far East, Japan, too, is being enveloped, slowly but inexorably.

This pictorialized central map offers the over-all picture of the war as it is today, with the figures of men, planes, tanks, guns, etc., representing assessed Allied might. The border maps contrast the opposite fronts of Dec. 7, 1941, with the situations as of today.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Philadelphia Print Annual

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

That lithography is the favored medium of contemporary American print makers is again proved by the fifteenth annual exhibition of prints by Philadelphia artists, at the Print Club.

Of 63 prints exhibited 27 are lithographs. Otherwise the show is divided among an amazing variety of media, some of which are stimulatingly experimental. Take, for instance, the aqua pastel print by John W. Hathaway, with its flow of soft color. Titled "Mother and Colt," it is an imaginative composition with basic feeling for movement in a swirl of liquid color. The same artist's aqua pastel block print, also in color, cleaves more to traditional handling with accent on the gouging of the material.

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Etchings, as a group, come second to lithographs in number, with a few artists experimenting in silk screen, montoype, monotone, linocut, lino-color, blockprint, sand and aquatint, sand paper etchings and colored wood block.

The John Gribbel Memorial Prize was awarded to Elizabeth Page for "Sunday," an amusing lithograph of a young woman, half dressed, reading her Sunday newspaper.

The honorable mention prints may claim two common characteristics—they are all lithographs, and they are all imginative rather than reproductive. "Strange Alps," by Joseph Wood, Jr., is dramatic with jagged, concentric peaks. Cynthia Iliff's "Second Street Market, Philadelphia," rings two market figures and market wares in an oval of intertwined fruits and vegetables; while Virginia Snyder's "Night Ride," perhaps the most individualistic of the trio, carries a dramatic sense of impending danger in its storm-blown bare trees, its lean, nervous horses, its angular driver, and its lurid light. Coupled with the same young print maker's "Sunday Morning," a Victorian gentleman on church steps against gnarled old trees, "Night Ride" suggests a flair for illustration.

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There is something of the same feeling in Miss Iliff's work, with accent on humor rather than on the dramatic. In many ways more interesting than her honor print is her handling of a Victory garden, with the family hopefully planting in the background, while little animals laugh, and crows wait in a tree.

The annual differs from recent exhibitions in maintaining a more even balance between escapist art, in no way associated with war conditions, and prints obviously derived from the impact of contemporary life. Sometimes the emphasis is on the symbolic; sometimes on the realistic.

Virginia Armitage McCall offers "Time to Act," a color print in which an eager hand reaches for a flaming sword. Ida S. Dengrove, on the other hand, tackles a subject much in the popular eye at the moment, that of the draft of fathers, in her "Off to War" with baby, held aloft by grandfather, crying a lusty good-bye to father in uniform.

The backwash of shipwreck motivates "From the Sea" by Benton Spruance, with two figures succoring the figure of a man prone on the beach. Vincent La Badessa also allows his imagination to play upon war subject matter in a manner suggestive of the Spaniard, Castellon, posing a shawled foreground figure and a few blossoms against a farm background with figures and flaming buildings. He titles his print "Lidice, June, 1942."

Then there are such frankly literal comments as Julius Bloch's "Blue Jacket," the study of a young sailor.

A few prints stray into foreign locales. Thus, "Quebec," from the old town to the turrets of Chateau Frontenac, by Rachel H. Cartledge; "The Souks of Tunis" by Martha Walter, a pageant of peoples, arches and flow of light; "The Little Canal," by Nicola D'Ascenzo, and Mildred Murphy's color print, "The Cloister, Sea Island."

While, as usual, there are landscapes and a few still-lifes, the prints in this annual indicate the greater preoccupation of the American artist with life as he knows it, with human beings, their reactions, and their influence upon the contemporary scene, as in the sturdy, solid countenance of Walter E. Baum's "Pennsylvania Dutch Boy," or in Jean Francksen's panorama of a Pueblo at fiesta time, "Corn Dance."

Co-Incidental Dances

By Margaret Lloyd

For once a production of "Carmen" has dances that are not incidental, but co-incidental. This is the new "Carmen Jones" (of the U. S. A.), sung and danced by an all-Negro cast to a book by Oscar Hammerstein II putting the old libretto into basic Negro English; and the same (or very nearly the same) delightful Bizet music it always was.

The settings are by Howard Bay, the costumes by Raoul Pène du Bois. And it is all very wonderful—especially the dances (staged by Eugene Loring)—and the singing—and the acting. It is not grand opera. It is much more fun.

One strange thing about it is that though the music is never swung the dances seem to be. They are phrased with the music as if they had always belonged with it, and foliate out of the action as naturally as the new script and situations fit the old story and score.

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"Carmen Jones" is folk opera and Loring's approach to the dances for it is from the viewpoint of the folk, the emotions and thought-processes of people, particularly of colored people. These he was equipped to understand by former association with Negroes in theater and dance fields, and in the ordinary course of democratic living.

"It is a mistake to suppose that all Negroes are equally endowed with dancing ability," Loring told the writer in an interview while the piece was trying out in Boston.

"They are just as different in this respect as they are in color or build, or other physical or mental attributes. But when they do dance they are less inhibited than most white people and so their dancing has more abandon, fluidity and rhythm."

Anyway, the dances in "Carmen Jones" have a psychological origin which determines their outward form—in a free style not derived from any one technique. They come out of the feeling and the music and that is why they blend so justly with it.

♪ ♪ ♪

Another surprising statement Loring made was that Negroes do not all know swing (music or hip) nor all know how to do boogie-woogie. And some of them resent it when they are told that boogie-woogie is Negro dancing. What the serious artists among them want to develop is a Negro art dance that will be just as fine and rich in its way as ballet is in its.

"You can't analyze a dance," Loring said. "Like poetry, it must speak for itself and communicate its own feeling, and have its own meaning for each spectator. But I'll tell you what I had in mind.

"The little opening dance in waltz time is just people moving about and breaking into a dance because they feel like it. One girl does a slow, happy sort of turn, another takes it up, and so on. Some of the boys join in. And then they stop because they feel like stopping."

The first big dance number is in Billy Pastor's café (which has supplanted Lillas Pastia's tavern). It begins with a few couples dancing, more falling in, until the dance finally takes over.

"It starts with Coly Cole's drum beats and the pulse is regular, simple, like heart beats. But the rhythms soon arouse deep instincts and emotions, causing one of the girls to come forward and do a primitive dance alone. The feeling spreads as the rhythms become wilder, and soon all are dancing their individual response to the call of the drums.

"There are three outstanding types—one represented by the earthy first girl giving free vent to her feelings; a second by a group who try to hide the primitive under a cloak of sophistication; and a third, feeling the urge as strongly as the others, but transmuting it into a sense of aspiration (draw what parallels to racial problems you will).

♪ ♪ ♪

"The aspiration culminates in the ascent of one over the bent backs of her companions into an unusual lift. She eventually falls (rolling down over those same backs) and is caught up in the terrific physical and emotional conflict that ends in exhaustion." (The wild whirling energy of this dance is just as enjoyable without the description. Perhaps more so.) After an interval of dramatic action a general dance of celebration for Joe (José), the corporal who, his friends believe, is going to become an officer in the air force, closes the scene.

In the second act, at the exclusive Meadowlawn Country Club (replacing the smugglers' mountain hideout), the Spanish dance is swung. It is very logically planned. The occasion is in honor of Poncho the Panther, Husky Miller's (Escamillo) opponent in the coming fight. The entertainers, boys and girls from the Cuba Libra Night Club, having been requested to do something Spanish (though Poncho is from Brazil), give their idea of a Spanish dance. And a very amusing idea it is—with a little boxing-duo thrown in.

Loring has studied Spanish dancing and ballet. He has never studied modern dance, but he began his career as an actor. That is what gives his choregraphy, and personal dancing, some of the expressional quality, without the clichés, of the American form known as modern.

♪ ♪ ♪

The young choregrapher, whose first Broadway musical this is, is no stranger to Broadway. He was the Boy of "The Beautiful People," the creator of the ballet (and title role) "Billy the Kid," of the Saroyan-ballet of Ballet Theater's inaugural season, "The Great American Goof," and head of the Dance Players who had a season on Broadway last winter. He is now under contract to MGM, who lent him to Billy Rose for the "Carmen Jones" production, because they thought the experience of doing a Broadway show would further his development as a film dance director.

The first thing he did in his new assignment was to come East in search of dancers. And odd as it may seem, he did not find them all in New York. Like John Henry Hammond, Jr., the philanthropist, who at his own expense selected the singing actors, he visited many large cities—Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago—before he had assembled a satisfactory group, about 26 in all. And these were obtained not through theatrical agencies, but from stores, factories, schools, settlement houses, etc.

Eugene Loring

Opportunities for Negro talent to express itself professionally are scarce, and Loring took many from bread-and-butter jobs who preferred stage work—when they could get it. One was a porter in a dress shop because, though he would rather dance, he would not rather dance than eat. Commandeered workers in war plants were released in the good cause of advancement for the race. Not all of the company are professionals. The giant baritone, Husky Miller, was a policeman. But "Carmen Jones" is a natural for them all.

The piece was staged by Hassard Short. Loring directed the incidental (and co-incidental) movement, except that of the Quintet.

Robinson and Ibsen Revivals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin, Eire

Lennox Robinson's "The Lost Leader," revived at the Abbey Theater after six years, while still enjoyable as a play, has dated badly, and its message is no longer relevant. Dennis O'Dea, as the central figure, gave a delightful performance and was well supported Ann Clery, F. J. McCormick, M. S. Dolan, and Cyril Cusack.

It must be nearly 40 years since Ibsen's "The Master Builder" was sen in Dublin. Lord Longford's present production, at the Gate, has had the effect of stimulating discussion again among Dublin theatergoers—a practice which of recent years has fallen into desuetude.

Hilda Wangel provides an endless problem for speculation. Was she the evil genius of Solness, or was she sincere in her effort to restore the Master Builder's lost courage, and failed because the material on which she worked was base metal? Either theory can be supported, but the fact that she refers to herself as a bird of prey, determined to find a victim, would seem to favor the first.

At the Gate, Kathleen Delaney played the part of Hilda in too light a vein and thus frequently failed to carry conviction. Occasionally she approached the borderline of comedy and obtained laughs that were not appropriate. St. John Barry, in the difficult part of Solness, opened on too harsh a note, but he gained the sympathy of the audience as he revealed the trouble of his mind. Nancy Beckh was well cast in the negative role of Mrs. Solness and John Kelly gave great dignity to the old architect whom Solness supplanted. John Izon's production was below his usual standard and bore evidence of haste.

Two Conductors and a Pianist

By Oscar Thompson

New York

This is a tale of two conductors and a pianist. The conductors have held sway at the opera; the pianist was a soloist with the Philharmonic-Symphony. No one of them is new to Gotham, but each has given the local public a new glint of his musical personality. Sir Thomas did it at the Metropolitan with his first "Tristan und Isolde" there. George Szell's medium was "Der Rosenkavalier." For Vladimir Horowitz the scene was Carnegie Hall and his particular concern was Serge Rachmaninoff's Third Piano Concerto, played in memory of the composer.

Sir Thomas took over "Tristan" on about a week's notice, in substitution for Bruno Walter who was to have conducted it, also for the first time in New York. Though it was not an eleventh-hour change of plans, the time was scant, even for a veteran who had led many performances abroad in years past, in view of the Metropolitan's limitations of rehearsal. Sir Thomas's problem was to enforce an altered conception on the orchestra; he could not hope to do much with the singer's, save make them watchful for changes of tempo.

♪ ♪ ♪

So far as the pit was concerned, it was a highly musical performance. There was much particularization of detail. Not in recent memory has any conductor of "Tristan" labored so conscientiously to shape every phrase. Though there was an incessant ebb and flow, involving a wide range of dynamics, the singers were never overpowered in the climaxes. "Tristan" was as lyrical as it was dramatic. There have been readings that were more impassioned, as well as many performances of more weight and din. But, considering the orchestral effect alone, not since Arturo Toscanini last had this music drama in his care at the Metropolitan, almost 30 years ago, had the score been projected with such conspicuous clarity and such discriminating regard for line.

The singers—Helen Traubel, Lauritz Melchior, Kerstin Thorborg, Herbert Janssen, Norman Cordon among them—were sometimes a little better than usual (Miss Traubel, for instance), and sometimes below their best efforts of the past (as in the case of both Mr. Melchior and Miss Thorborg). Mr. Cordon's first King Marke in these surroundings was a very creditable disclosure.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mr. Szell's "Rosenkavalier" was similarly musical. He also held the orchestra in leash and again the singers were heard with less struggle on both sides of the footlights than is the rule. Other "Rosenkavaliers" have been more boisterous, or, to use Beethoven's word for this sort of thing, "unbuttoned." But Strauss himself conducts this work with a restrained hand, intent upon making the sonorities clear rather than perpetually climactic. Mr. Szell's refined but rhythmically zestful treatment of the score enabled the cast—including Irene Jessner as the Marschallin, Rise Stevens as Octavian, Eleanor Steber as Sophie and Emanuel List as Ochs—to make the musical dialogue count for more than is ordinarily the case in the big house.

Mr. Horowitz was fortunate in the accompaniment that Artur Rodzinski and his ensemble provided for the concerto. It swept from climax to climax in a glowing surge of tone. But although the orchestra seemingly was given its head, Mr. Horowitz always rode triumphant above its most clangorous fortes. His was a prodigious performance that was clearly on the virtuoso side and differed in feeling and effect from Rachmaninoff's own titanic readings of this work.

The Horowitz way with it was brighter, sharper, and had more of flash. His power was tremendous, but it was less massive in its impact than the composer's own climactic sonorities. Structural considerations were less prominently emphasized and bursts of finger bravado were exhibited for their own sake. No one would question the reverence that entered into this memorial performance; but it was made manifest in a whirlwind kind of fervor, rather than in the smoldering and brooding undercurrent of emotion, deep down, that the listener found so expressive of Rachmaninoff's personality in his playing of his own creations. Horowitz was not Rachmaninoff—but he was preëminently and unchallengeably Horowitz.

New Devotional Music

A Monthly Review

By Ruth Barrett Arno, A. A. G. O.

Sacred Solos

"Feed My Sheep" (Shepherd, show me how to go): Music by Harold J. Lupton. Medium Voice. In D flat—D flat to F. Grade IV. $.60. Love: Music by Frank La Forge. High Voice. In F—C sharp to F sharp; Medium in E flat—B to E; Low in D flat—A to D. Grade V. $.60. Communion Hymn (Saw Ye My Savior?): Music by Franz Schubert adopted by Katherine K. Davis. High Voice in G—E to G. Grade IV. $.60. Poems by Mary Baker Eddy. Published by The Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston. Carl Fischer, Inc., New York, Selling Agent.

It is with satisfaction that one takes in hand the first of these three solos, selected for review. There is no doubt as to the composer's ability to conjoin poetry and music, to the lifting up of the word, leaving it free for its own interpretation. Contemplative in character and lyric in quality, it is most commendable as a sacred solo.

In the next setting, Mr. La Forge has given us one of his well-written, true-to-form religious compositions, good for both singer and accompanist. Piano or organ serves for the accompaniment, and pedal indications are inserted for both. Groups of triplets in the left hand provide the main moving interest for three of the verses, while above, sustained chords dignify the movement. The first two verses are of a smooth-flowing nature practically alike, the third and fourth follow with more motion and dramatic fervor. The entrance of the last verse is as the first, branching out on its own, for a quiet, reposeful finish.

The last adaptation, by Miss Davis, combining the beautiful Schubert Litanei with the inspired poem, seems to this reviewer to be the very acme of loveliness. To the original in the key of E flat, published earlier, this key has been added.

♪ ♪ ♪

Organ Solos

Choral Prelude on "O come, Emmanuel" and Postlude on "Lo, He Comes" (St. Thomas) by Kenneth Walton. Hammond registration. Grade IV-V. $.60. Communion (General Use). Hammond registration. Grade IV; $.60. Divinum Mysterium (Christmas). Hammond registration. Grade V. $.60. by Richard Purvis. New York: Sprague-Coleman, Inc.

Several representative organ compositions have arrived from this publisher which are worthy of review, but for lack of space, these three, bearing on the Christmas season, have been chosen.

The first-mentioned includes two well contrasted hymn tunes of varying style, color, and rhythm. "O come, Emmanuel" affords use of solo stops with accompanying strings, while "Lo, He Comes" opens and closes with full organ, dropping only to a mf in the center. As one would lend interest to the other, by way of contrast, they could be programmed together.

The use of ingenious color combinations might entice the experimental organist, in the second selection, "Communion," with its ancient-flavored melody and sustained chord progressions. It is typical material for this purpose. Chimes are inserted sparingly, near the close, giving an atmospheric note.

Quasi Pastorale is the indication given in the introduction of "Divinum Mysterium." A quaint 6/8 melody is the theme of the first section. We come upon a few measures of "O come, all ye faithful" in the middle which lead to a stunning final movement of broken chords. The pedal motive reminds one of ringing bells.

♪ ♪ ♪

Piano Solos

Nocturne Fantasia, Op. 9 by Isidor Achron; Grade V. $.60. Etude, by Frank La Forge; Grade IV $.50. New York: Carl Fischer.

"Nocturne Fantasia" is written by one who knows his instrument and the capacity of the performer. The progressions fit the hands with nicety and afford sensitive expression. The trend is toward modern idioms, with changing rhythmic figures employed to build the telling climax. A quiet beginning and ending create dignity and calm.

"Etude," which is primarily a study employing the use of the sostenuto pedal, is not only instructive but interesting from the standpoint of composition. An enlightening foreword is given to assist the player to carry on. The dimensions are on a broad scale, the tempo mark being Maestoso con moto throughout.

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Am Ch&C pf 5 †	10	109½	109½	109½	+ ¾
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Am Sum Tob (2g)	5	26	25¾	25¾	
Am Tel & Tel (9)	4	156⅛	155¾	156⅛	
Am Tobacco B (3a)	2	56¾	56	56¼	
Am Tob pf (6) †	120	139	138¼	139	
Am Type Fdrs ½g	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (2)	4	44⅛	43¾	44⅛	+ ⅛
Am Water Works	29	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf (8k)	3	66	65⅞	66	
Am Zinc L & S	3	4	3¾	3⅞	
Anaconda Coe 2½g	30	25⅜	25½	25⅜	+ ⅛
APW Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-Mid (2)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
Armour III	1	4⅝	4½	4½	
Arm III pr pf 1½k	1	70	70	70	—1
Armstrong C 1.35g	1	37	37	37	+ ¼
Asso Dry Gds (1g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6 †	10	90	90	90	+ ½
Assd DG 2pf 7 †	2	86	86	86	+ ½
Atch T & SF (6)	9	52⅞	52½	52⅞	— ⅛
Atch T&S F pf (5)	1	82	82	82	
Atl Coast Line (3g)	2	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
Atl G&W Ind (3g)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
Atl Refining (1g)	5	25⅜	24⅞	25⅛	
Atl Refing pf 4 †	20	107½	107½	107½	
Atlas Corp (½g)	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Atlas Pow 3½g †	400	56¼	55	55⅛	—1⅛
Atlas Tack 1.15g	1	13	13	13	+ ¼
Austin Nichols	2	6½	6½	6½	— ½
Aviation Corp .20g	98	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Bald Loc ct 1½g	•4	17	17	17	
Balt & Ohio	8	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Barber Asphalt	7	21¾	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks (4)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60a	1	16	16	16	
Beatrice Cr 1.85g	2	33	33	33	+2
Beech Aircraft 1g	4	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
Belding-Hem (.80)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
Bell Aircraft (1a)	7	9⅞	9½	9¾	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2½g	3	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
Beth Steel (6)	7	55	54½	55	
Bigelow-Sanf 2	2	37	37	37	+ ¼
Black&Decker 1.60	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Boeing Airpl (2g)	10	13	12½	13	+ ½
Bohn Al & Br (3g)	2	43⅜	43¼	43⅜	— ⅛
Bon Ami A 4 †	10	66½	66½	66½	+ ½
Bond Stores (2g)	2	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ½
Borden Co (.90g)	5	29⅝	29¼	29¼	— ¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	7	34¾	34¼	34⅝	— ⅛
BranniFAirways .60	4	12⅝	12½	12½	
Bridgeport Br (1)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	4	26	25¾	27	+ ½
Bristol Myers 1.90g	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅞
Bklyn Un Gas ½ag	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Brunswick-Bal (1)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Budd Mfg	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Budd Mfg $5pf †	70	46½	45¾	45¾	+ ¾
Buda Mfg pf †	60	92	91¾	92	+2
Budd Wheel (½g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Bullard Co 2½g	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Burling Mills 1.90g	3	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
Burr Add Mach .60	5	11⅞	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
Bush Termin'l .20g	4	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
Butler Bros .60	2	8⅜	8½	8⅜	+ ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	3	1	12	12	
Byron Jackson 1¼ag	2	19	18¾	19	+ ⅜
Calif Pack (1¼g)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Callahan Zinc Lead	5	¾	¾	¾	
Calumet Hec .65g	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy 1½ag	2	14⅛	14	14⅛	
Can Dry G Ale .70g	7	22¼	22	22⅛	— ¼
Canadian Pacific	4	7½	7⅜	7½	
Case (JI) Co 7g	2	128½	127	127	— ½
Case (JI) pf (7) †	10	142	142	142	+ ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	7	42½	42¼	42½	
Celanese Corp1½ag	3	33	32⅞	33	
Cent Aguirre 1½ag	2	18½	18⅜	18⅜	
Cent Foundry .10g	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	37	37	37	+ ½
Certain-teed Prod	1	5	5⅛	5	
Champ P & F (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	
Champ P&F pfd †	10	108	108	108	
Ches & Ohio (3a)	5	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞	+ ⅜
Chi & E III (1½g)	5	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf2½g	7	18⅜	18	18⅛	— ⅛
Chi Mail Ord .60g	7	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	7	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
Chickasha Cot Oil 1	1	14½	14½	14½	
Chrisea Co	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Dec 3
Chrysler Corp (3)	7	75¼	75⅛	75¼	
City Ice & F 1.20	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
City&F pf 6½ †	40	102	102	102	
City Invest †	80	55¼	55	55	— ¼
City Stores	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Cleve C & B pf 5 †	10	105½	105½	105½	+ ¾
Climax Mol 1.20a	6	33¼	33⅛	33¼	
Coca-Cola (3a)	3	112	111½	111½	— ¼
Colgate-Palm-P 4½	4	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
Col & South †	70	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
Col & Sou 1st †	50	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Col & Sou 2pf †	10	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron (1)	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Col B'cast A 1.80g	3	23½	23½	23½	
Colum G&E .10g	21	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Colum Pict (1½g)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Colum Pict pf2½	3	38	38	38	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	1	72¾	72¾	72¾	— ¼
Coml Credit (3)	1	37½	37½	37½	— ¼
Coml Invest Tr (3)	5	41½	41	41½	+ ½
Com'with & South	17	‡‡	‡	‡	✕
Com & Sou pf 4½ak	9	79⅞	78¾	79⅞	+ ⅞
Com'with Ed 1.40	31	24½	24¾	24⅜	+ ⅜
Climb Nast (¾ag)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar 1¼ag	2	23¾	23½	23½	— ¼
Cons Cop M .20g	12	3½	3½	3½	
Cons Edison 1.60	7	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	+ ⅛
Consol Film Ind	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Cons Film In pf 1k	1	16	16	16	
Con Nat Gas w d	2	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
Consol R& Cuba pf	6	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee 1½ag	37	10¼	9¾	10¼	+ ⅜
Cons Vultee pf 1¾k	7	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ⅛
Consm P pf 4½ †	70	102½	102½	102½	
Container Co 1½ag	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Cont Can 1	8	31⅞	31½	31⅞	—⅛
Cont Diam F .85g	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Cont Motors .60	9	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	25	30⅛	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
Cont Stdrd (2g)	1	25	25	25	+1⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	3	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40 †	60	44	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅜
Coty International	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Crane Co (1g)	5	19½	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 †	20	107	107	107	+ ½
Cream of Wh 1½k	1	20	20	20	— ½
Crosley Corp (1g)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	1	15	15	15	
Crown Zell pf 5 †	50	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ¼
Crucible Steel (3g)	2	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
Crucible Stl pf (5)	2	69½	68	69½	+1½
Cuba RR pf †	120	17¼	15¾	17¼	+ ⅜
Cuban-AmSug .40e	11	10⅜	10	10¼	— ⅛
Cub Am S pf 7 †	20	113½	113½	113½	Dec 3
Cudahy Packing	5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing					
Curt Pub pr pf 3	4	42	41⅞	42	
Curtis-Wright 1½g	49	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wr A (2)	9	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
Davega Strs (1½g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Davison Chem (1g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Decca Records (1a)	1	20⅜	20¼	20¾	— ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	3	36½	36¼	36½	
Deere & Co pf 1.40	2	33½	33½	33½	— ¼
Del & Hudson	1	137⅛	137⅛	137⅛	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	2	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Detroit Edi 1.20	5	19⅜	19½	19⅜	+ ⅛
DomeMines nl.60	6	22	21⅜	21¾	
Douglas Aircraft 5g	4	45⅛	45¼	45⅛	+ ⅛
Dresser Mfg 1g	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Durhill Int	3	7⅜	7½	7⅜	+ ⅛
du Pont de N 4½g	6	140¾	140	140	— ½
DugLight 1pf5 †	10	115¾	115¾	115¾	
Eagle P Lead .60g	7	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
Eastern Air L	3	34	34	34	Dec 3
Eastman Kodak 5	1	152½	153½	153½	—1
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ½
Edis Bros Strs .80	1	17⅛	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
El & Mus Ind Obg	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
El Auto Lite (2)	3	37	37	37	+ ⅛
Elec Boat 1¼ag	1	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	
El Power & Lt	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	2	66⅛	66	66⅜	+ ⅜
El Storage Bat (2)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	
El Paso N G 2.40	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
Endicott-John (3)	1	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅛
Endicott-J pf 5 †	520	107	106¾	107	+ ¾
Eng Pub Service	12	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Eng Pu $5 pf 5 †	20	87	86⅞	87	+ ½
EnPS$5½pf5½ †	50	88	88	88	+1
Equit Off Bldg	1	½	½	½	
Erie RR (1g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Erie RR ct (1g)	10	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Eureka Vac Cl ⅜ag	6	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Evans Products	1	10	10	10	
Fairbanks Morse 1a	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar (2)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅜
Farns Tel & Rad	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
Fed Min&Sm 3½g	1	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
Fed M Truck .40	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Feder'd D St 1.52g	2	22	22	22	
Fid P Fire I 1.60a	2	44¾	44½	44½	
Firestone T&R (2g)	3	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	+ ⅜
First T&R pf 6	1	105	105	105	+ ¼
First Nat Strs 2½g	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
Flintkote .65g	1	19	19	19	
Florence Stov 1½ag	3	35¼	34½	35¼	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Fost Wh pf 1½ †	50	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	2	26	26	26	— ⅛
Fruehauf T pf 5 †	50	108½	108½	108½	+ ¼
Gabriel Co (.20g)	2	2¾	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
Gair (Robert) .30g	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Gamewell Co 2	† 100	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .45g	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Gaylord Cont (⅜aa)	3	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv .40e	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans 2½g	3	40¾	40½	40½	
Gen Baking .60	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze (.60g)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Gen Cable	1	4	4	4	
Gen Cable A	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf 7k †	10	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ½
Gen Elec(1.40)	21	26	35⅝	35⅞	+ ¼
Gen Foods (1.60)	1	40	40	40	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf †	5	115	115	115	+3
Gen Mills 5pf5 †	10	131	131	131	
Gen Motors (2)	19	50⅜	50	50⅛	
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	127	127	127	+ ½
Gen Prec Eq (1)	1	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Gen Real&Util	26	1	1	1	+ ⅛
Gen Refract 1.20	13	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅛
Gen Stl C pf 6k †	2	60½	80½	80½	—1
Gen Tire & R (1g)	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .45g	2	12¼	12	12	
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	3	83¼	82½	82½	— ½
Glidden Co (1.20g)	2	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	12	1¼	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Gold&Stock T 6 †	10	65½	64½	65½	— ½
Goodrich (BF) 2g	7	39¼	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
Goodrich pf (5)	1	97	97	97	— ½
Goodyear T&R (2)	8	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	
Goodyear T&R pf 5	2	102¾	102¼	102¾	+ ⅜
Graham-Paige Mot	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Granby Con M .45g	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Granite C S .52½g	5	10	9½	10	+ ⅜
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2g	1	14	14	14	
Gt Nor Ry pf (2g)	9	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
Gt West S pf 7 †	10	151	151	151	
Greyhound Corp 3a	6	20	19⅞	19⅞	
Greyhound pf (.55)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Grum Airc En 1e	4	11¾	11	11	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	4	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
GulfMo&O pf2½ag	4	34	33	34	+1
Gulf Oil (1a)	2	44¾	44¾	44¾	
Hall Print (1a) †	5	15⅜	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Hamil Watch (.80)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Harb-Walker (1)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	2	2	2	2	
Hercules Motors 1	2	18	18	18	— ⅛
Hinde&Dau P 1g	1	18	18	18	—1
Homestake Mining	3	38⅞	38½	38½	
Houd-Hershey B 1g	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Household pf 5 †	2	111	110	110	—1
Houston Oil	3	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	3	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
Hudson Bay (h2)	8	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Hudson Motor .20g	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Hupp Motor	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Ill Cent LL (4) †	10	45¼	45¼	45¼	
Indus Rayon (2)	2	36½	36⅜	36½	+ ½
Inger-Rand (6)	2	83¼	83¼	83¼	— ½
Inland Steel 4½g	1	70	70	70	Dec 3
Inspiration C Cop 1	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Insurance ct (.20)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Interchem Cp 1.60	2	31	30¾	31	+ ⅜
Interlake Iron .35g	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Int Harvester (2a)	3	68½	68¼	68¾	— ⅛
Int Harv pf (7) †	100	166	166	166	
Int Minerals&Ch 1g	4	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Int Mining	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Int Nick Can (2)	16	25½	25⅛	25½	— ⅜
Int Paper	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Int RyCAnpf2½g†	120	61¼	61	61	
Int Shoe 1.80)	1	36	36	36	+ ⅜
Int Tel & Tel	7	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Int T & T 1pf ct	17	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Interst Dept S'l	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅜
Intertype Corp (1)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Johns-Manv 2½g	2	86	86	86	
Jones&L Stl 2	6	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
Jones&L Stl pf$5	1	66	66	66	+1
Joy Mfg (.80)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Kayser (J) (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Kennecott Cop (3g)	12	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
Kresge D St ¼g	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Kresge (SS) 1.20g	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Kroger Grocery (2)	2	31⅛	31¼	31¼	+ ½
Lacled Gas †	10	11¾	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
Lehigh Port C 1½	3	22⅞	22½	22⅞	
Lehigh Val Coal	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Lehigh Val RR	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Lehman Corp 1a	7	29⅞	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
Lehn & Fink 1.40	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Lerner Stores (2)	3	33¼	33	33	— ¼
Lib-O-F Gla 1½ag	13	39½	39	39½	+ ⅛
Liby McN&L .45g	6	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
Liggett&My B 3a	7	64	63⅜	64	+ ¼
Lone Lockeps 1½ag	5	35¾	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
Lockheed Aircl1½g	19	13½	12⅞	13½	+ ⅛
Loew's Inc (2a)	3	56⅞	56¾	57¾	— ⅛
Lone Star Gas (3)	2	42¾	42¼	42¾	+ ⅛
Long-Bell Lbr A	1	7	7	7	Dec 3
Lorillard (1.20g)	3	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
Louisv G&E A 1½b	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
MacAnd&For 1.65g	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
Mack Trucks (3g)	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
Macy (RH) (2)	1	28	28	28	
Mad Sq Gar (1)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Magma Cop 1½ag	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅜
Manati Sugar	2	6	6	6	
Marine Mid (.16g)	10	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
MarkCDilly pr pf †	5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Marshall Field .80a	3	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
Martin (GL) (3g)	4	15¼	13	15¼	+ ⅛
Martin-Parry	3	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Masonite Corp 1a	3	37½	37	37½	+ ½
Mathieson Alk (1)	1	21	21	21	
May Dept Strs (3)	1	53½	53½	53½	— ¼
McGraw Elec (1)	1	24¾	24¾	25¼	
McIntyre P N2.22a	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
McKess&Rob 1.15g	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
Mengel Co (⅛ag)	1	7½	7¾	7½	— ⅛
Mengel5%pf2¼s †	2	33¼	33½	33½	— ½
Merch&Min Tr (2)	2	25¼	25½	25½	+ ⅛
Mid-Cont P 1.40g	16	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
Miami Copper ⅛ag	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
Midl Stl P 1pf6 †	50	118½	118½	118½	+ ¾
Mid Sti P 1pf6 †	90	118½	118½	118½	—1¼
Minn-Moline	1*	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Minn-Mol pf 8½ak	1	86	86	86	
Mission Corp (1½)	1	18	18	18	
Mo-Kan-Texas	1	1½	1½	1½	
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	20	6¼	5¾	6¼	+ ¼
Mohawk Carpet (2)	5	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ¼
Monsanto Ch 2½g	1	76½	76½	76½	+ ½
Montgom Ward (2)	7	45	44¾	44⅞	— ⅛
Morris & Essex †	100	21½	21½	21¼	— ¼
Mueller Brass 1.60	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Mullins Mfg B	7	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
Murphy (GC) (3)	4	74	74	74	—1
Nabco Liquid	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Nash-Kelvin (⅜ag)	11	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	— ¼
Nat Acme (2)	3	13½	13	13	— ⅛
Nat Auto F pf .60	2	10¾	10	10	
Nat Aviation ¾ag	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Nat Biscuit 1.20	13	20¾	20	20⅜	+ ⅜
Nat Biscuit pf (7)	3	163	163	163	—2
Nat Can	2	8½	⅜

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Check Urged On Migration From Cities

The impact of decentralization on metropolitan centers, which has been thrown into the spotlight by the decline in population in eight of the 25 largest cities of the country during the 1930-40 period, "must soon be met by constructive and courageous action," declares the First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter.

"Powerful economic and social factors," states the review, "are responsible for the decentralization movement—the trek of residents and industries from the central section of cities to the suburbs."

This shift in the industrial and population trend, the bank points out, "has left the center of the city in a state of decay, characterized by demolition in excess of new construction, empty and semi-vacant buildings and soaring taxes. It is estimated that about one third of the privately-owned land in the average incorporated city is vacant.

Diminishing Return

"Despite the sharp decline that has taken place, assessed valuations are far in excess of the selling prices of property. Since property taxes constitute about two thirds of city revenue, the principal source of income has reached a stage of diminishing return.

"The cities have not come to grips with the problems that are pressing upon them. This is due in part to the fact in some of the metropolitan centers as high as nine tenths of the residents pay no property taxes, while the vast majority of the owners of the commercial and industrial properties live and vote in the suburbs and have no voice in the management of the city proper. But the situation has become so critical that the issue must be met if a breakdown in the financial and economic structure is to be avoided.

"What is to be done about it? There is no easy solution and the problem will have to be tackled on many fronts. First of all, the city should do all in its power to get its house in order by consolidating departments, streamlining services and eliminating waste and extravagance so that governmental costs may be brought more in line with shrinking revenue.

Revamp Taxes

"The tax structure should be revamped and placed on a broader basis in order to lighten the heavy load now carried by real estate. Unless some relief is provided, property values will continue to depreciate and revenue to shrink.

"The major task is to check or reverse the trend of decentralization by luring the people back to the city. This would call for a long-range program of reconstruction, largely under the auspices of private enterprise, with new and modern buildings, attractive neighborhood centers, adequate parking spaces and circumferential highways that will relieve congestion within the city.

"Such a development will need to be on an extensive scale as piecemeal projects are in the course of time engulfed by the blight of surrounding areas. Studies along this line are being made, and authorities in this field are quite hopeful that much can be done to rejuvenate the cities and restore property values. The impact of decentralization on metropolitan centers has such serious and far-reaching consequences that it must soon be met by constructive and courageous action.

Britain Aims to Export Vigorously, Says Authority

LONDON (AP)—In a blunt editorial on Britain's place in postwar international trade, the Financial News said that "paradoxical as it may seem, we may well find it easier to balance our deficit than the United States to deal with her surplus."

The paper said the editorial was prompted by comments by Harry Hopkins, "who tells us" that America must be the No. 1 exporter after the war, and by Leon Fraser, president of the First National Bank of New York, who "already told us in an equally friendly way where Britain's primacy lies. We are the financial problem number one."

"We appreciate the frankness," said the Financial News, "but must decline the compliment. In fact, it would seem that both countries after the war will have to consider the same problem—namely, how to balance their international accounts."

The paper said that while Britain had lost many markets because she could not deliver the goods, and while in Latin America, British goods have been replaced to some extent by American goods, "it certainly does not call for defeatism."

"When the war ends there will be an acute shortage of British manufactures—indeed of all manufacturers—everywhere," the paper added. "Provided our exporters can quote reasonably competitive prices they will be able to sell large quantities of goods overseas during the initial postwar years."

After these "abnormal" exports, the Financial News said, "it is for enterprise to show what it is capable of in a fair field . . . but if the choice lies between curtailing imports and running up our foreign indebtedness after using up our remaining assets, the former is the lesser evil.

". . . If the United States decides to solve 'financial problem number one' (British competition) by increasing her imports, we can safely increase our purchases of American goods. If, however, she exercises her unquestionable right to approach the problem in a different way, we may have no choice but to safeguard ourselves against a further increase in our indebtedness, no matter how willingly credit facilities are offered us."

Cambridgeport Savings Bank
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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
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BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 3
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 3
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 3

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20

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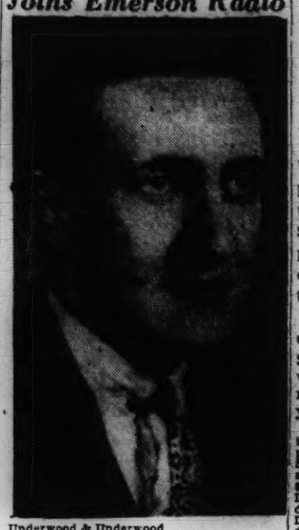
Oil Firm Patents Ruled Invalid

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—U. S. District Judge Albert L. Watson ruled that two patents held by the Standard Oil Company of California were invalid and dismissed a damage action filed by the company against the Tidewater Associated Oil Company, Inc. The suit charged infringement. The patents were on processes for distilling gasoline and removing sludge and other waste materials.

Joins Emerson Radio



Underwood & Underwood

Robert C. Berner

Appointed assistant to Benjamin Abrams, president of Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp. Mr. Berner has been with the War Production Board, serving as chief of the container section of the Office of Civilian Requirements, a post which he resigned to join the Emerson company.

Mail Order House Profit Has Decline

CHICAGO (AP) — Montgomery Ward & Co., mail order house, reported a net profit of $6,417,762 for the third quarter ended Oct. 31, or $1.16 per common share. This compared with $6,956,612, or $1.27 per common share for the same quarter a year ago.

Earnings for the nine months ended Oct. 31 were $13,447,955, or $2.38 per common share, compared with 15,804,944, or $2.83 per common share, for the same period a year ago.

Coca-Cola International Corp., a holding company for Coca-Cola Co., stock, reported net earnings for the quarter ended Sept. 30 of $993,450 or $4.83 per common share, compared with $1,028,884 equal to $4.94 per share for the like 1942 period. Directors of the company declared a dividend of $13.20 per common share payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1. Dividends for the year total $29.85 compared with $29.80 for the like period last year.

American Safety Razor Corp. reported consolidated net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $712,068 equal to $1.43 a share on 499,300 shares, compared with $909,839 or $1.17 on 523,400 shares in 1942. September quarter net profit was $206,268 equal to 42 cents a share, compared with $361,373 or 58 cents for the similar 1942 period.

Southern Pacific Transportation Co. and affiliated companies excluding the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico reported net income of $64,510,624 equal to $17.10 a share for the 10 months ended Oct. 31, compared with $63,040,614 or $16.71 a share for the 1942 period.

Hudson Motor Car Co. and its domestic and Canadian subsidiaries today reported net income of $319,078 for the three months ended Sept. 30, 1943, equal to approximately 20 cents per common share on 1,588,810 shares outstanding. The net income for the first nine months of 1943 was $1,364,101 as compared to $1,637,564 for the like period of 1942.

Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, Inc., reported net profit for the year ending Sept. 30, after all charges including taxes on income had been deducted, amounted to $1,724,446.

Caterpillar Tractor Company reported net income of $704,586 for October against $914,755 in October, 1942. Net income for the 10 months ended Oct. 31 1943 was $6,653,736 compared with $8,190,623 in the same months last year.

United Aircraft Corp. reported net profit for the quarter ended Sept. 30 of $3,861,410, equal to $1.33 a common share, compared with $3,460,933, or $1.18 a common share in the same 1942 quarter. Earnings for the nine months ended Sept. 30 were $11,982,323, equal to $4.14 a share, compared with $10,413,920 or $3.58 a share in the same 1942 period.

Anaconda Copper Mining Co. and subsidiaries reported for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net income of $25,854,242, or $2.98 a capital share, compared with $27,514,668, or $3.17 a share, for the like period of 1942.

Distillers Corp.-Seagrams, Limited, reported for the fiscal year to July 31 net income of $10,039,503, equal to $5.28 a share on the common stock. This compared with $10,897,440, or $5.75 a share, in the preceding fiscal year.

Columbian Carbon Co. reported for nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $2,032,219, equal to $3.76 a share on the capital stock, compared with $2,140,999, or $3.98 a share, in the like months of 1942.

Belding Hemingway Co. reported for nine months ended Sept. 30 net income of $368,369, equal to 90 cents a share on the common stock, compared with $515,950, or $1.50 a share, in the like period of 1942.

Pressed Steel Car Co. reported for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit of $1,699,770, equal to $2.15 a share on the common stock, against $1,314,198, or $1.66 a share, in the first nine months of 1942.

L. C. Smith & Corona Typewriters, Inc., reported net profit for the quarter ended Sept. 30 of $232,543 equal to 77 cents per common share, compared with $2,451 net earnings reported for the period last year which was equal to 19 cents on $6 preferred stock.

Pullman, Inc., reported net income of $2,933,929, equal to 89 cents a capital share, for the three months ended Sept. 30, compared with net income of $4,156,325, equal to $1.26 a capital share, in the like 1942 months. Net income for the first nine months this year was $7,434,262, equal to $2.25 a capital share, against $11,545,166, or $3.40 a capital share, in the comparative months of 1942.

Union Bag & Paper Corp. for the nine months ended Sept. 30 reported net income of $670,753, or 53 cents a share, compared with $1,375,234, or $1.09 a share, for the like period of 1942.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. reported for nine months ended Sept. 30 net income of $11,785,991, equal to $14.30 a share on the common stock, compared with $13,485,028, or $16.37 a share, in the first nine months of 1942.

Interchemical Corp. and wholly owned subsidiaries reported net profits for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $814,027, equal to $1.79 a share on the common stock, compared with $770,411, or $1.64 a share in the same 1942 period.

Stone & Webster Inc. and subsidiaries reported net earnings of $3,028,698, equal to 96 cents a share for the year ended Sept. 30, compared with $2,167,121, in the preceding 12 months.

Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp. and subsidiaries reported net income for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $4,826,119, equal to $2.39 a share, compared with $4,794,060, or $2.58 a share last year.

American Seating Co. reported nine months' earnings ended Sept. 30 of $319,092, equal to $1.44 a share, compared with $371,727, or $1.68 a share in the same period last year.

United Biscuit Co. of America and subsidiaries reported net profit of $903,068 for the nine months ended Sept. 30, or $1.73 a common share, against $804,066, or $1.52 a common share, for the similar period of 1942.

Foor & Co. reported net profit of $442,000, or 72 cents a share on class "B" stock, for the first three quarters of 1943, against revised net of $606,000, or $1.16 a share on the same basis, for the similar period of 1942.

Follansbee Steel Corp. reported net earnings for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $636,190, equal to $2.48 per common share, compared with $303,871 or 95 cents, for the 1942 period. Net profit for 1943 is subject to renegotiation.

Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Co., for the parent company only, reported net profit for the fiscal year ended Aug. 31 of $1,791,227, equal to $3.27 on combined class A and B stocks, compared with $1,815,196 or $3.31, for the previous year.

Briggs & Stratton Corp. reported net profit of $743,389, equal to $2.50 a share, for the nine months ended Sept. 30, compared with $2,079,163 or $3.63, for the similar period last year.

Richfield Oil Corp. and subsidiaries reported consolidated net profit for the nine months of $2,389,745, equal to 60 cents each on 4,010,006 common shares, compared with $2,045,854 or 51 cents a share in the same 1942 period.

Philip Morris & Co., Ltd., Inc., reported net earnings for the six months of $2,784,000, compared with $3,407,000 reported for the same 1942 period.

Fruehauf Trailer Company reported net earnings for the nine months ending Sept. 30 to $1,146,691, equal to $2.57 per common share, compared with $1,027,022, or $2.25 a share last year.

Champion Girl Welder To Be Guest of N. A. M.

NEW YORK (AP)—World's champion girl welder Miss Vera Anderson, Mississippi Shipbuilding Corporation employee and five other women war workers have been selected by the National Association of Manufacturers as honored guests at the N. A. M.'s 48th annual convention which will be held here next week.

They will participate in a special convention feature on Dec. 9 in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel which will focus attention on unique home front war jobs held by women.

Miss Anderson, holder of the champion welding title conferred by the U. S. Maritime Commission, is employed at the Ingalls Shipbuilding Corp., Pascagoula, Miss.

Bill to Pay for War Bond 'Ads' Seen Disservice to War Effort

By George Erieson
Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

Controversy over the spending of $15,000,000 to $30,000,000, by the Government for newspaper advertising to push war bond sales may appear to some like a tempest in a teapot, since it seems such a small sum at a time when both Congress and the public have become inured to spending billions. But principle, policy and possibly patronage are involved, now that the committee-approved bill has been amended in the Senate so as to cut the appropriation in half and to restrict the use of this money to newspapers in cities under 10,000 population.

The bill as originally introduced by Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama called for the spending of $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 annually in war bond sales advertising, with half to go to newspapers, mostly weeklies and semi-weeklies, in cities or towns of less than 10,000 population, and half to papers in larger communities. During hearings on the bill, testimony showed small papers were almost unanimously for passage while the Treasury, many Senators and various large newspapers were lined up against it.

Opposition Develops

Opposition has developed in real earnest, followtng the Senate action limiting the use of funds to small newspapers. It is termed class legislation of the most blatant sort by Editor & Publisher, which declares it the first step in subsidizing the small newspapers of the country. Another powerful voice, that of Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, came out against the bill yesterday. He said such advertising would not help win the war because it would not promote the sale of war bonds. He saw in it a tremendous detriment to the war bond campaign and termed the proposal "inexcusable."

Other groups or agencies which were not supporting the Bankhead bill were the OWI, the Department of Agriculture, the War Production Board, the War Manpower Commission, and the office of Price Administration.

Why is such a bill being offered for passage today when the voluntary donations of space by large and small newspapers, to say nothing of radio, magazine, billboard contributions, vastly exceed the sum stipulated in the bill? Palmer Hoyt, director of domestic operations of the OWI, declares that various publicity agencies and organs have given more than $250,000,000 in advertising space and time to the Government's war effort in one year, and he looks for even greater contributions next year.

Does Bill Propose a Subsidy

It certainly cannot be said that the war bond campaigns boosted by voluntary effort on the part of thousands of organizations, services and individuals have been other than successful. The First, Second and Third War Loan drives were all oversubscribed. The Third went over the top by $4,000,000,000. Of coure, it will be still more heartening when a larger percentage of the total is taken by individual subscribers. It is to be doubted that reliance on "ads" in small newspapers will make a difference sufficient to justify the disadvantages likely to stem from the Bankhead bill.

Perhaps the cry of subsidy is overdone, and that Federal advertising in small papers is unlikely to undermine the sturdy individualism of the small-town editor or publisher. But nevertheless it cannot be overlooked that Federal monies paid to one class of organization may be the nose of the camel in the tent. This is everybody's money going to a specific group. What is the real reason for the bill? Is it to sell more war bonds? Mr. Morgenthau says no. Then the only other logical reason is that those papers need the money—they cannot stand on their own feet—they must be supported.

That this is a not unlikely deduction may be seen from the statement of Mr. Bankhead himself, who in defending his bill, said it would save small publishers from bankruptcy. In some quarters in Washington it was stated that the proposed legislation had originated among publishers of Alabama and Georgia weeklies. It is difficult, therefore, to discard the theory of subsidy, and more difficult to ignore the charge of discrimination.

Bill Viewed as Unsound

An outstanding objection to the scheme is that it presupposes the existence, side by side, of two kinds of advertising, outwardly the same, but inherently different, one paid and the other unpaid. To date, both have been actuated by patriotism. Now, one section of the press is to continue its efforts as a gift—the other is to accept a handout.

It doesn't alter the essential unsoundness of this amended bill to say that the space used is paid for. It is unrealistic in assuming that that half of the nation not touched by paid "ads" will voluntarily contribute as hitherto. And the question inevitably arises whether people will throw themselves as enthusiastically as before into a project which is being paid for there but not paid for here.

Then again the argument cannot be overlooked that radio and other mass communication media will also call for Federal money if small newspapers are to be recipients. With this precedent established, there would be no guarantee against the use of paid advertising by numerous other departments and agencies to explain its programs or to boost projects.

It is difficult to believe that small newspapers will disappear or go bankrupt without Federal help. That possibility is a challenge both to the paper and the community it serves. If it has to have doses of government funds to live, perhaps its usefulness may be questioned. We not only get the kind of government we deserve or accept, but the kind of newspapers we demand.

Voluntary war bond selling and free war bond advertising have done a fine job. They will do it again. The Bankhead bill is more than supererogation; it is a deterrent.

Rail Union Chiefs Plan to Set Strike Date on Dec. 15

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chiefs of the five railway operating brotherhoods have decided to set a strike date at a meeting in Cleveland on Dec. 15.

David B. Robertson, of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen, said the vote would be tabulated by then and the results would be announced simultaneously with the selection of a strike date. Mr. Robertson said that although the tabulation is not complete "it is in all probability a high vote for a strike."

The operating group is objecting to an emergency board's award of an increase of four cents an hour. They had asked a minimum increase of $3 a day.

The operating chiefs met briefly and then conferred with members of the National (railway) Mediation Board. Board Chairman William M. Leiserson said "we just wanted information on what they are doing. They will keep us advised."

Meanwhile, leaders of the 15 nonoperating unions marked time, awaiting Congressional action on a resolution to reinstate an award of an eight-cent hourly increase which Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson vetoed.

The nonoperating unions also have taken a strike vote but have made no plans to announce the results or to fix a strike date. The nonoperating unions represent more than a million employees. The operating brotherhoods—engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen and switchmen—represent about 350,000.

New Synthetic Rubber Plant Begins Production

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company announced operations had started in its new 60,000-tons-a-year synthetic rubber plant at Portneches, Texas. The plant, Firestone said, raises the company's synthetic rubber production capacity to 150,000 tons annually—equivalent to average production from a million acres of rubber trees.

Other Firestone synthetic plants are here and in Lake Charles, La.

Cadman Says U. S. Consuming Capital, Not Forming It

CHICAGO (AP)—Paul F. Cadman, economist of the American Bankers Association, asserted "an outstanding phenomenon of our present-day economic life is the fact that we are not forming capital, we are consuming it."

"The Treasury division of tax research recently announced that at the end of this year American corporations will have earned $29,000,000,000 in the four years from 1940-43, inclusive, over and above taxes," Dr. Cadman said in a speech prepared for the American Bankers Association conference on savings banking.

"We are actually led to believe that we are creating and saving wealth," he continued, "but . . . as long as our Government operates on a deficit basis and continues to borrow huge sums by the expansion of bank credit, it will not be possible to form capital."

He said war bonds cannot, "strictly speaking," be considered investments, because the war is not a productive enterprise.

"The gigantic task which lies ahead," Dr. Cadman declared, "is to vitalize . . . purchasing power by investment in, and by the profitable operation of productive enterprise. Unless we do this courageously, we are likely to witness the greatest economic crisis in our history. . . .

"Our best hope for investing purchasing power and creating . . . new and real savings is the ability of the individual to save out of that which he earns."

Shipyard Capacity in '44 Seen at 25,000,000 Tons

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP)—William F. Rockwell, director of ship production for the Maritime Commission, said the nation's shipyards are capable of producing 25,000,000 tons of shipping next year.

The 1943 quota of 18,000,000 tons will be exceeded, he added with evident satisfaction. He praised the commission's chairman, Admiral Emory Scott Land, for the production record.

Mr. Rockwell called Henry J. Kaiser, California shipbuilder, a "genius," then added:

"If Kaiser isn't a genius, he at least has a big idea for construction speed, knows shipbuilding, and can get the job done."

Credit Official

George Harrison

Elected vice-president in charge of the New England division of Universal C. I. T. Credit Corporation, succeeding S. J. Reynolds, who has been transferred to Philadelphia as vice-president in charge of the Pennsylvania division. Mr. Harrison was formerly assistant manager of the New England area.

Senate Group Seeks to Close Tax Hearings

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—A weary Senate Finance Committee strove today to close out public hearings on the $2,140,000,000 tax increase bill by compressing into six days testimony such as has strung out over weeks in previous sessions.

Religious and charitable groups were invited to state their case for a provision which would give income taxpayers who are subject to the withholding levy anticipatory credit for gifts to such organizations.

The obviously perfunctory nature of the hearings was illustrated by the sparse attendance of committee members. Out of a membership of 21, frequently only two or three were on hand, and part of the time yesterday acting Chairman David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts carried on alone. Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia was absent because of illness. Apparently the committeemen considered the servicemen's vote bill, argued all week on the Senate floor, of more pressing importance.

The tax bill, representing only about a fifth of the $10,500,000,000 extra revenue asked by Secretary Henry Morgenthau and his Treasury aides, will become subject to possible further pruning when the committee goes into executive session next week.

Asks Rate Delay

Postmaster General Frank Walker asked the committee yesterday to withhold action on a proposed $166,000,000 increase in postal rates. He said he was completing a study of the whole postal rate structure and would be ready to make specific recommendations within 60 days.

The committee also bent an attentive ear to the objections voiced by Gov. Spessard L. Holland of Florida and others against a proposed 5 per cent tax on pari-mutuel betting.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—The sharp axe which the House wielded on the $214,252,000 deficiency appropriation bill a month ago was blunted in spots today by a Senate subcommittee report recommending that the fund be increased by about $140,000,000. The House had slashed the bill almost a billion dollars below Budget Bureau requests for various war-related purposes.

Chief increases and additions recommended by the Senate subcommittee, headed by Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennesee, would set up a $50,000,000 fund for the Federal works agency for community facilities in war areas, and $50,000,000 more for the national housing agency, bringing the total supplemental grant for war housing to $100,000,000.

The subcommittee recommended to the full appropriations committee an amendment which would prohibit the War and Navy departments from using any surplus funds for any purpose not directly authorized by Congress.

Other Items Approved

Recommended by the Senate group were the House-approved items of $5,000,000 for war propaganda activities of the Office of War Information (OWI) overseas branch and $11,335,000 for the War Manpower Commission (WMC). The subcommittee granted $8,928,656 in direct appropriations, and $37,500,000 in borrowing authority, to the Farm Security Administration (FSA), which the House had refused.

Other additions recommended by the Senate group included: $9,907,890 to the Commerce Department for air fields, including $8,756,910 refused by the House for completion of 24 airports started by the WPA; $850,000 for a census of agriculture; $3,596,000 for Solid Fuels Administration personnel; $9,000,000 for continuation of work relief in Puerto Rico; $2,900,000 for water conservation and utility projects of the Interior Department; $775,000 for by-products plants in the Pribilof Islands, Alaska; $4,106,000 for Department of Agriculture rubber projects; $300,000 for liquidation of the National Youth Administration, and $303,000 for flood damage reimbursements along the Illinois River.

Principal items stricken from the House bill were $688,000 for salaries and expenses of the Civil Service Commission and $175,000 for the Budget Bureau.

Nearly Half U. S. Outlays Seen Tax-Paid

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—American taxpayers, under present and proposed levies, will be meeting nearly half the total expenditures of the Federal Government despite the tremendous wartime size of the budget, the National City Bank estimated.

Including social security revenues, the bank said in its monthly analysis of economic conditions, tax collections would approximate 47 per cent of total outlay. It noted that in great Britain the 1944 budget shows taxes 50.5 per cent of spending and said Canada's percentage is 46.8 (slightly under Canada's own estimate).

Both the National City and another major bank, the Guaranty Trust Co., leaned toward a sales tax as the source of any additional federal revenue.

The Guaranty Trust Co. said a survey of business opinion showed a belief further increases in individual and corporate income tax rates "would be futile and dangerous."

Guaranty said executives believed additional revenue should come through lower personal exemptions, higher excise taxes, "or, best of all, a general sales tax."

The National City letter commented on "reports of lavish expenditures for many luxury goods and amusements" as a "powerful argument for raising more money through consumption taxes."

National City estimated Federal income, including social security taxes and a little more than $2,140,000,000 from the proposed new measure, would approximate $45,000,000,000 a year.

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OPPORTUNITY for home and income—1 and 2-room apartments, some with and some without housekpg. facilities, luxuriously furnished, best section of Back Bay. Trustee is in a position to offer an unusual opportunity to responsible parties. Please state amount of cash available for this investment. Box D-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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ACTIVE, intelligent, capable man past draft age, experienced in buying, selling, and keeping accounts, also construction costs and pay rolls; now has responsible position; logical reason for change. P. O. address, Manager, Seabrook, S. C.

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'Pics Tonight Bruins Sunday At the Garden

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having lost their first game of the season to New York Rovers 6-5 last night, the Boston Olympics will attempt to get back on the winning rail against NewHaven Eagles at the Garden tonight. Tomorrow the 'Pics will play a return game with the Eagles in New Haven while the Bruins take over the Garden in what should be an excitind affair with Montreal Canadiens.

Coach Hago Harrington of the Olympics and Manager Art Ross of the Bruins each contemplate only slight changes in their lineups for the coming frays, with the Bruins' change perhaps the more questionable. Hago plans to insert a new third line tonight, comprising Fernie Flamon, Clarence Schmide and either Marty Madore or Andy Mader, while Art will place Bert Gardiner back in goal in place of Rookie Maurice Courteau, who played so brilliantly when Bruins beat Chicago Black Hawks 6 to 5 last Tuesday.

Gardiner returned to Boston yesterday and took part in the Bruins' afternoon practice, much to the surprise of his teammates. For a week Bert had been at home in Philadelphia, recovering from an illness, and his return was startling because unanounced. Gardiner says he is ready to go again, and particularly so against Canadiens, who made his last miserable last time Bruins were in Montreal by drumming 13 goals past him for a record high—or low—for the Boston club.

Al Palazzari, who was brought up for his first professional game last Tuesday, will again dress with the Bruins tomorrow night and play on a line with Busher Jackson and Bill Calladine. Al, an American boy from Frankie Brimsek's home town of Eveleth, Minn., should be free of the tension he showed in his debut against Chicago. A strong skater, he may inject new pep into the Bruins' third attacking wave.

* * *

Briefs: The Olympics, prior to their loss last night, had won nine straight Eastern League contests . . . They have practically clinched the Hershey Cup, which covers the first 16 games of the 48-game schedule . . . Penalties proved the 'Pics downfall . . . They were sporting a 3-2 lead going into the final period, which they started a man short due to the banishment for two minutes of Tommy Brennan . . . While Tom was off the Rovers scored twice to take the lead . . . The Boston club kept threatening all through the game, but the New Yorkers, strengthened by the addition of four players from the pro Rangers, were the better club last night.

* * *

Attendance figures for the pro circuit are up this season, the average increase being 800 persons per game . . . Average attendance has been 10,450 customers per game . . . In the first 31 games of the campaign, the six clubs drew 324,017 fans who paid $423,561 . . . In percentage, crowds are up 7.1 per cent and receipts 11.1 per cent.

Byron Nelson Is Setting Torrid Pace for McSpaden

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Four rounds under 70, including a 64; two rounds of 70; an average of 68 for six rounds, and 17 strokes under par for the 108 holes played on four different courses is the pace thus far set by Byron Nelson in the 198-hole countrywide golfing marathon between him and Harold McSpaden to determine beyond the shadow of a doubt who is No. 1 man of this day and age in the competitive field.

McSpaden, putting up a gallant fight, has broken 70 in three of the six rounds, is four under par himself for the 108 holes, yet finds himself 13 strokes behind, primarily because his putter went sour in one round at Dallas, Texas, in which his score soared to 75, as against the 67 of his extraordinarily consistent opponent and off-the-links buddy.

Best Today

Nelson, it will be recalled, was overwhelming choice of his brother professionals in a poll taken during the Minneapolis invitation four-ball as to who is No. 1 pro golfer of this period. Craig Wood, holdover national open champion from 1941, challenged Nelson, and was soundly beaten in a 72-hole match at Inverness. McSpaden earned his right to tackle Nelson through his victory in the big Tam O'Shanter open and his triumph by nine strokes over Sam Byrd in a special match following the Victory tournament, which Byrd won. The special match between Nelson and McSpaden thereupon became a natural, the more so because a sporting goods official put up a purse of $5,000 for the match, so that all the gate receipts could go to war charities.

Their tour began spectacularly on the famed No. 2 course at Pinehurst, where they both registered 69's, including an eagle three by McSpaden on the sixteenth. In that very first match came a demonstration by Nelson as to why he rates so high in the estimation of his brother pros. He was a stroke behind McSpaden going to the home hole and finally faced a 20-foot putt for a birdie to square accounts. Straight into the cup it went. That putt not only squared on srokes, but on match play it put Nelson one up, for he had taken six at the second hole, against McSpaden's four. That six, incidentally, was the only figure over five by either player in at least five of the first six rounds of their tour. I haven't their hole-by-hole cards for the 18 holes at Greensboro, N. C.

The place where McSpaden got his big setback was Dallas, Texas, where he soared to 75 in his first round, against Nelson's 67. The irony of that is that in a practice round the day before, on the same course, also playing with Nelson, McSpaden had a 63. He was doing all right the next day, in their official match, when he went out in 35, started home with a par and at that stage was leading Nelson a stroke, notwithstanding that Nelson's card showed 10 consecutive fours.

Nelson's eleventh straight four was the prelude for a blazing finish, starting with a grand drive from the twelfth tee, a 240-yard wood four feet past the cup and the putt in for a sensational eagle on this 535-yarder. Two more threes, a deuce and three fours figured in the remaining holes, for a 31 home. McSpaden meantime couldn't putt, rolled up a 40 home, and suffered the extraordinary experience, for him, of losing eight consecutive holes, and nine strokes. Nelson had one of those rare rounds of never over a four.

Second Round

The second round at Dallas produced a pair of 70's, each player 35 out and 35 in. On a match play basis, McSpaden was three up, accounted for in the fact that he took a five at the sixth, which Nelson deuced, and four at the sixteenth, where Nelson had another two.

The touring pair next went to Seattle, Wash., where Nelson really took off the wraps in their first round. He was 32 each way, starting with a four and then five consecutive threes, one of these at the 518-yard sixth. His full card showed nine threes, eight fours, and a five. McSpaden himself had a 69 and the better-ball of the pair was 62. William F. Steedman, writing of the play, said of Nelson: "You simply couldn't dream of the man hitting a bad shot."

In their second round at Seattle, sixth of the tour, McSpaden for once led in medal play, 67 to 68, also finished one up at match play. His one-stroke margin left him 13 strokes behind leaving for their next round at Portland, Ore.

A recapitulation of their scoring in five of their six rounds, leaving out Greensboro, shows in figures, more eloquently than in words, why Nelson is supreme, for in 81 holes out of 90 he scored fours or better.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—Look for another explosion from Judge Landis' office before the winter is over with the recent warfare in the minor league convention serving to light the fuse . . . The Jedge's decision when the insurgent group appealed to him was that if they had succeeded in tossing out the votes of the non-operating leagues, he would have stepped right in under that "conduct detrimental to baseball" provision . . . And instead of merely saying yes or no on a question of rules interpretation, Landis began making very pointed queries about whether the major league owners and big minors had used their working agreements as a club over the little fellows and who helped entertain that southern sheriff—reported to be the most popular guy in town because he held the controlling vote in one league.

* * *

What apparently quzzled Landis about the whole affair was why a Class "D" club, for example, would vote to deprive itself of voting power in the National Association . . . And if the most popular answer is right—well, the Jedge's favorite targets are the "chain store" operators . . . And some of the men on the inside of the recent scrap (who might, of course, be prejudiced) say there are plenty of bull's eyes to hit if Landis can see them.

* * *

The Minor leaguers voted (and rightly, we thought) against the amendment to the major-minor agreement that would make them responsible if ineligible players appeared in exhibitions in their parks . . . Their stand was that Landis could fine the players and it wasn't their job to "act as policemen" . . . Yesterday Landid told the big leaguers (and presumably the minors were included) that the rule would be enforced "whether you pass it or not."

* * *

Before closing the football books, it's worth noting that the longest run reported to this department so far is a 103-yard dash made by Bob King, captain of the Hampton Institute (Va.) team against Camp Pickett on Thanksgiving Day . . . The Southern League still hasn't settled the fate of the Chattanooga franchise, which reverted to that city after the club finished the season in Montgomery, Ala. . . . One story is that Clark Griffith would like to sell out his Chattanooga property—at a good price—and take his club elsewhere, only there's no really good park in Montgomery and no other spot in sight . . . The California Golf Writers' Association (Russ Newland, Prez.) has voted to" divert $250,000,000 as a standing reward for the deliverance to headquarters of Hitler, Tojo, and Mussolini."

* * *

In the Marines a "shortstop" isn't a baseball player but a guy who stops a platter of food from being passed to someone farther down the table . . . Needless to say, they make short work of shortstops . . . The Kearns, Utah, Army Air Base apparently needs a camouflage expert. In the first half of the Kearns-Salt Lake Air Base game for the State service football title, Jack Sickel was banished for roughness. At the start of the second half Sickel tried to return to the game, wearing another uniform and with his face taped up and blackened. He was teased out again and Kearns was penalized 15 yards.

Camp Grant is the 11th hour team of football. It scored a field goal in the last 10 seconds to beat Wisconsin and made a touchdown in the last two minutes to tie Marquette.

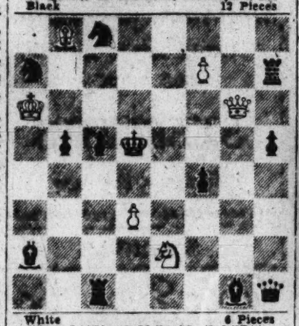
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

December 4, 1943
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2629

By Barney M. Marshall, Shreveport, La.
Black 12 Pieces

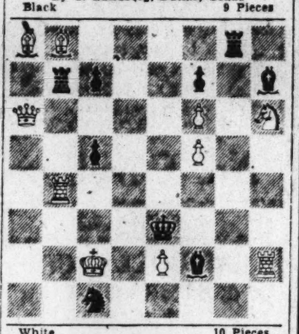


White 6 Pieces
1Bkt5/kt4P1r/K5Q1/1ppk3p/5p2/3P4/-b3Kt3/2r3bq

White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney, and dedicated to F. Gamage in honor of his 61st birthday.)

Problem No. 2630

By T. Lundberg, Dallas, Texas
Black 9 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
BB1r1/1rp3p1b/Q4P1Kt/3p2P2/1R6/4k3/-2K1Pb1R/2r1t5

White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Solutions to Problems

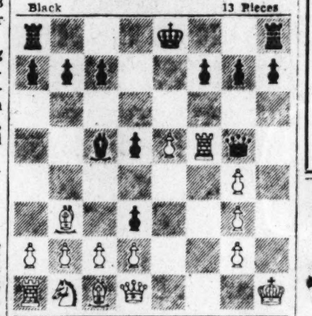
No. 2626.—B-B8 intended, but no solution after P-Kt, P-Kt4.
No. 2627.—Q-R4. Also R-K5ch and K-Kt2.
No. 2628.—B-KB6.

End-Game

Here is another oldtime brilliancy, with the moves leading up to the final combination: 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3 B-Kt5, Kt-Q5; 4 KtxKt, PxKt; 5 B-B4, Kt-B3; 6 P-K5, P-Q4; 7 B-Kt3, B-Kt5; 8 P-KB3, Kt-K5; 9 Castles, P-Q6; 10 PxB, B-B4ch; 11 K-R, Kt-Kt6ch; 12 PxKt, Q-Kt4; 13 R-B5, and Black won in six moves.

End-Game No. 676

Black 13 Pieces



White 15 Pieces
Black to play and win
(A. Andersson vs. Dr. Max Lange, Breslau, 1859.)

Christmas Suggestions

This section is devoted to information that may be helpful to those who would like to give chess books or magazines as Christmas presents.

Magazines

American Chess Bulletin, 150 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y. Published bimonthly. Subscription, $2 a year. The publisher and editor is Herman Helms. Kenneth S. Howard is in charge of the problem department.

Chess Review, 250 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y. Published monthly October to May, bi-monthly June to September. Subscription, $3 a year. The editors are Kenneth Harkness and I. A. Horowitz. P. L. Rothenberg is in charge of the problem department.

The Chess Correspondent, official magazine of the Correspondence Chess League of America, Walter F. James, editor and secretary-tournament director, 4123 Tyler Street, Sioux City, Iowa. Published monthly November to February, and bi-monthly March to October. Subscription, including league membership, $3 a year; without league membership, $2 a year. Eric M. Hassberg is in charge of the problem department.

Books

Recent publications: The Enjoyment of Chess Problems, Kenneth S. Howard: The Ideas Behind the Chess Openings, Reuben Fine, $2; both of these published by David McKay Company, Philadelphia. The Golden Treasury of Chess, compiled by Francis J. Wellmuth, published by Horowitz & Harkness, New York, $3. Books for Beginners: Chess the Easy Way, Reuben Fine, $1.50 (David McKay); Modern Chess Openings, $2.50, Basic Chess Endings, $3, both by Fine and published by McKay.

Games From the Amateur Championship

Greco-Counter Gambit

Battell White	Jackson Black	Battell White	Jackson Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	20 KtxKt	Kt-B7ch
2 Kt-KB3	P-KB4	21 RxKt	BxR
3 KtxKP	Q-B3	22 B-Kt3	RxB
4 P-Q4	P-Q3	23 KtxB	QR-K
5 Kt-B4	PxP	24 Q-Q2	R-K2
6 P-Q5	Q-Kt3	25 R-Q	P-B4
7 Kt-K3	Kt-KB3	26 Kt-B	B-Kt5
8 Kt-B3	B-K2	27 Q-Q3	BxKt
9 Kt-Kt5	B-Q	28 PxB	QxQ
10 Kt-Q4	Castles	29 RxQ	R-K7
11 B-K2	P-B3	30 Kt-Q2	R-B5
12 P-QB4	B-K13	31 Kt-K4	RxKtP
13 Castles	B-Q2	32 KtxQP	R-Q5
14 P-B3	Kt-R3	33 RxR	PxR
15 PxKP	KtxKP	34 K-Kt	P-Q6
16 B-B3	Kt-Kt4	35 K-B	R-Kt8ch
17 K-R	Kt-Kt5	36 K-B2	P-Q7
18 P-QR3	Kt-Q6	Resigns	
19 KKt-B2	KtxKB		

Benoni Counter-Gambit

Squire White	Mengarini Black	Squire White	Mengarini Black
1 P-Q4	P-QB4	31 RxR	KPxR
2 P-Q5	P-K4	32 K-Kt	R-K2
3 P-K4	P-Q3	33 K-B2	R-K4
4 P-QB4	P-B4	34 K-Q3	P-R4
5 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	35 K-B4	B-R3ch
6 B-Q3	PxP	36 K-Kt3	B-Kt4
7 KtxP	B-K2	37 R-QB	K-B2
8 Kt-K2	KtxKt	38 K-B2	K-B3
9 BxKt	Kt-Q5	39 K-Q3	K-Kt4
10 Q-B3	Kt-B3	40 P-Kt3	K-B5
11 B-Q3	Castles	41 R-KKt	R-K2
12 B-Q2	P-KR3	42 P-Kt5	B-K
13 P-B3	Kt-R4	43 P-Kt6	B-Q2
14 Q-K2	P-QR4	44 K-Q2	R-K4
15 B-K3	P-R5	45 R-KR	K-Kt4
16 K-R	R-Kt	46 P-R4	aB-B
17 BxB	QxB	47 K-Q2	K-B3
18 P-KKt4	Kt-B5	48 R-R4	R-Kt4
19 P-KR4	Q-K7	49 P-R4 (a)	R-Kt5
20 KtxKt	RxKt	50 R-R3	RxBP
21 B-K4	P-QKt4	51 R-KB3	K-K4
22 QR-KKt	PxP	52 RxR	KxR
23 P-R5	Q-Kt4	53 B-B2	B-Kt2
24 QxP	B-B3	54 B-Q	BxP
25 Q-R4	Q-Q7	55 K-Q3	B-B6
26 R-Kt	R-Kt4	56 BxB	KxB
27 KR-Q	Q-Kt5	57 P-Kt4	BPxP
28 QxQ	RxQ	58 KxP	P-Q4
29 K-Kt	K-B	59 K-Q3	K-Kt5
30 QR-Q	R-Q5	Resigns	

(a) This is hardly compelled, and actually gives Black an easy time of it.

Mengarini Invincible

Ariel Mengarini, former District of Columbia champion, well justified being one of the seeded players by winning the finals of the amateur championship with a score of 11-9. Sven Almgren, problemist, and Edward B. Jackson, Jr., last year's winner, each scored 8-2, but the former, having defeated Jackson in their individual game, was declared runner-up. The new champion will have custody of the Sturgis-Stephens Trophy until the next tournament.

Three Years ago
By the Associated Press

Boston College, for the second time in three years, won the Lambert Memorial Trophy, emblematic of the eastern football championship.

CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED—WOMEN HELP WANTED—WOMEN

If You Can't Work Full Time —Come and Work Part Time

You'll get a real thrill out of your RAYTHEON job. Anybody likes a job where ability shows—ability shows—and women shine at this work. We couldn't have won our "E" Award without 'em. Conditions are pleasant, workers are of the type you'll like.

Apply in person—we'll pay carfare within 10 miles of Newton. If you have been employed in another essential industry, bring release from last employer or from War Manpower Commission, 9 Beacon St., Boston.

RAYTHEON NEWTON

55 Chapel St., Newton, Mass.

From NEWTON CORNER take Bemis Bus. It goes right past our door. From WATERTOWN SQUARE take Needham Bus; ride about 4 or 5 minutes. Get off at Chapel Street.

SPECIAL BUSSES FROM PINEHURST, BURLINGTON, WOBURN, LEXINGTON, ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

BANK POSITIONS OPEN
Essential Activity
ADDING MACHINE OPERATORS
TYPISTS
GENERAL CLERICAL POSITIONS
and PAGE GIRLS
With or without experience
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
OF THE
WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION
9 Beacon Street, Boston

E. T. SLATTERY
WANTS immediately
SALESWOMEN
for hosiery, gloves, bags,
CORSETIERE CLERICALS
Apply Personnel Office
154 Tremont Street, Boston

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER for family of 2 adults, 2 children; no heavy cleaning. Phone Flushing 3-3015 or write Box X-81, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED AT ONCE

By large casualty insurance company in Boston, several typists, stenographers, and clerks. Reply giving qualifications and salary required. All correspondence strictly confidential. Box D-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED

By large insurance company in Boston, young woman, college graduate, to learn insurance underwriting. Reply giving qualifications; salary arranged. Box D-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Positions open for
GENERAL BINDERY WORKERS, MESSENGERS, FILE CLERKS.
Apply Personnel Dept.,
One, Norway Street, Boston

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Working housekeeper. Prot., must be good cook and companionable for widow living alone; excel. home, comf. room. Box E-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Working housekeeper for two adults employed in war work. Live in. Comfortable home. Good wages. Write Box 57, Athens, New York.

WANTED—Housekeeper, Christian Scientist; some nursing care for elderly lady; 3-room apartment; give phone number. Write Box S-34, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER for business woman alone; new four-room bungalow on bus line. 352 Marrett Rd., Lexington 73, Mass. Lex. 0152.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Experienced operator, good pay. PALACE BEAUTY SALON, 112 Main Street.

HELP WANTED—MEN HELP WANTED—MEN

POWER PLANT WORK
Men Wanted — Experience not necessary

APPLY ANY DAY, 8:30 a. m.-5:00 p. m., MONDAY TO FRIDAY, at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3 Head Place (rear 39 Boylston Street), Boston. Be sure to bring Social Security card and birth certificate.

NOTE: Men already engaged in essential war industries cannot be considered.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

Bank Positions Open
Essential Activity
Night Clerks for Check Department. With or without experience. Shipping Clerks and Porters.
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
of the
War Manpower Commission
9 BEACON ST., BOSTON

MAN for part-time work in downtown Boston, 2½ hours each afternoon and from 11:30-2:00 on Saturdays. Apply Personnel Dept., One, Norway Street, Boston.

SUPERINTENDENT for Christian Science church. Write giving experience, references and availability. Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 171 Macdougal Street, New York 11, N. Y.

MAN by month to help milk one cow and assist in general chores on small farm owned and operated by a woman. Tel. Wellesley 0040, or write Box 23, Wellesley, Mass., stating salary expected and all particulars.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

PART-FULL TIME cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurserymaids, day workers, launderesses, elevator operators, porters, dishwashers. Gooding's Agency, 321 West 125th Street, N. Y. C. MO. 2-2076.

Miami, Florida
RAMPTON PLACEMENT SERVICE
Vocational Counseling for Office Personnel
718 Landford Building

AGENCIES WANTED

Agencies Wanted

Manufacturers' agencies for Australia, U. S. A., Eng.: Swiss. Soft goods and all Dept. Store lines any worthwhile agency readily considered. Long experience this type representation. For references, details, A. W. Badge, 97 William St., Perth, Australia.

AGENTS WANTED

CROCHETED GREETING GIFT CARDS. Send for sample and gift. 25c. Good profits. Mrs. Rena Lubahn, 1632-M Delaware, Saginaw, Mich.

MFR'S REPRESENTATIVES

WANT merchandise, advertising items, or items of merit; contacting large retail, wholesale, mail order, manufacturers, advertisers. Wm. A Moulton, 612 N. Mich. Ave., Chicago 11.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

CLASSIFIED (Continued)

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While You Wait—Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We Carry a Complete Stock of All Standard Makes—Pens, Pencils—Sets—Engraving.
PENCRAFT
3rd Floor, 5 Bromfield St., Boston LIB 3013

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
28 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass Wat. 4760

RANGES

FACTORY rebuilt combination coal and gas ranges, also coal ranges. Metropolitan Ice Co. 26 Cottage Park Ave., Cambridge. TRO. 4620

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BETTER SPEECH
Would you like to improve your speaking voice? Private lessons in voice culture for public speaking, dramatics, and personal charm. Maude Ernestine Safford, Rtg. 1906 (Mass.).

MIAMI, FLA.—Florence W. Waechter, accredited piano teacher. Studio 15 N. E. 59th St. Tel. 7-1096.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Repaired, Cleaned. All Makes. Han. 3121
ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 120 Boylston St., Boston

WANTED TO BUY

Used Cars Wanted
See Us First or Last
Our Prices Will Please You
Twenty-seven years at this address is your assurance of complete satisfaction
Call Mr. Jones, Weymouth 0330
NORFOLK MOTORS, Inc.
19 Water St., East Weymouth, Mass.

SMALL doll carriage and tricycle in good condition. MRS. HOLOWAY, 14 Arlington Rd., Melrose, Mass. Call Mel. 2156-W.

Alabama

MOBILE

DELCHAMPS STORES
MOBILE, ALA.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
PENSACOLA, FLA.

Roche Home Equipment Co.
"The Home of Everything for the Home"
256 Dauphin Street Phone 3-2743
Mobile, Ala.

SERVICE HARDWARE CO.
Household Hardware Builder's Supplies
854 Government St. Phone 3-2348
2-6102 Exchange Store
Cheerful Credit 411 Dauphin Street

HOFFMAN
Furniture Company
Mobile, Ala.

CLAUDE MOORE
Jeweler
8 St. Joseph St.
The Little Store with the Big Stock at the Right Prices
Hamilton, Elgin, Gruen and Bulova Rings of all kinds.

DAMRICH SHOE STORE
Home of
America's Finest Shoes
Men — Women — Children
105 DAUPHIN STREET

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409; hours: 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Florida

CORAL GABLES

ALMA Sanchez HAIRDRESSER
254 Coral Way Phone 4-1066
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

WARTH PAINT COMPANY
Dealers in
LOWE BROTHERS PAINTS AND VARNISHES
1911 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Phone 4-0267

KELLS PRESS
45 Coral Way
Unusual Printing at No Greater Cost
Phone 4-5845

Smart Apparel For Daytime and Evening
Coral Gables Dress Shop
2004 Ponce de Leon Boulevard

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES (Continued)

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

FORT LAUDERDALE

For All Food
BARLITT'S MARKET
811 E. Las Olas Boulevard
PHONE 44

FORT MYERS

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. G. FRANKLIN, Mgr.

FORT MYERS NUT SHOP
1311 First Street
Specializing in Gift Packages of Tropical Fruits, Fruit Candies, Jellies, and Florida Souvenirs
M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

Shop and Save at
B&B *Super Market*
Fancy Groceries — Western Meats—Poultry—Sea Food
JACKSON STREET

JACKSONVILLE

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores and Piggly Wiggly
8 STORES
There Is One Near You

Harry Howell's Restaurant
Where those in the know in Jacksonville go.
228 ADAMS STREET
Across from the George Washington Hotel
Since 1931

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS FILMS FINISHING
Kodachrome—Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

LLOYD PRINTING
1800 NORTH MIAMI AVENUE
PHONE 321-49

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

COLLINS GROCERY, Inc.
In the heart of Little River
7936 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Only the best in foods
PHONE 7-9259

OLD SARATOGA INN
Weekdays from 5:30 p. m.
Sundays and Holidays 12 noon
SPECIAL PARTIES • FREE PARKING
Biscayne Boulevard at 77th Street
PHONE 7-7725

PACIFIC LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.
"BILL FASHION" MANAGER

ROCKMOOR GROCERY
Two Complete Food Stores to Serve You
5925 N. E. 2nd Avenue
4111 N. W. 17th Avenue

Distinctive Printing
Moderate Prices
TOWLE PRINTERS
42 S. W. 1st St. Ph. 3-1445
Center of Shopping District

BERT'S
GROCERTERIA
A Complete Food Store
3464 Main Highway, Coconut Grove
Tel. 4-1631

Up-to-Date
WATCHES—CLOCKS
JEWELRY
BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
30 S. E. First Street Tel. 9-4[illegible]

SEE NEXT PAGE

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

You'll enjoy our
OLD FASHIONED
MINCE PIE
. . . not only the flavor of the sweet, tangy filling which is another triumph of our bakeries; but the flaky buttery consistency of the dainty crust. A generous serving, only
15c

Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

75 CHESTNUT STREET
Sadie Kelley's
CUPBOARD
Something Good
IN OLD BACK BAY AT THE FOOT OF BEACON HILL
TABLE SERVICE RESTAURANT
OPEN 5 WEEK DAYS *and* SUNDAY
CLOSED SATURDAY
LUNCHEON-TEA-DINNER 11½ to 8
75 CHESTNUT STREET
LAF 9893 *Music By* MUSAK

MINERVA CAFE
FAMOUS STEAK DINNERS
Pleasant music, delicious food. Advertised for 30 years in this newspaper.
214 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Opp. The Christian Science Mother Church

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
New buffet luncheons served in the Provincial Room
223 Newbury Street COM. 5370

ARARAT CAFE
40 CARVER STREET DEV. 0873
ARMENIAN AND ORIENTAL DISHES
Try our SHISH-KEBAB SPECIAL

Texas Finest Dining Places
Milam CAFETERIAS
• An atmosphere of distinction and charm
• Plantation food
• Southern hospitality
San Antonio Austin Fort Worth

BROOKLINE, MASS.

CHINA INN
FINE FOOD
250-252 HARVARD STREET
At Coolidge Cor. opp. Longwood Ave.

For the Finest in Foods Visit
MAMMY'S
Roast Lamb, Chicken, Baked Ham featured for Sunday Dinners
NO LIQUOR SERVED
294 Harvard St. Next to Coolidge Corner Theatre

DES MOINES, IOWA

Enjoy Luncheons, Tea or Dinner
Served in comfort in our delightful Georgian Room or Garden Buffet—11 A. M. to 8 P. M. Dinner-dancing and entertainment every evening.
YOUNKERS TEA ROOM

NEW YORK CITY

"ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT"
ROSOFF'S
147 W. 43rd ST.
152 W. 44th ST.
AT TIMES SQUARE
CLUB LUNCHEONS from 55c
CLUB DINNERS from 85c
A FAVORITE RESTAURANT WITH NEW YORKERS

BALTIMORE, MD.

Saratoga Inn
LUNCHEON-TEA-DINNER
11:30 A.M. until 8 P.M.
For lovers of good food
328 N. CHARLES ST.

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

COLLINS C&S
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING
132 N. E. 11th St., Phone 3-0789

Shop 2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE.
SEARS-MIAMI First
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 3-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

SEYBOLD
INSURAGE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

TROPICAL BEAUTY SALON
MRS. JECK
COLD WAVE A SPECIALTY
3460 Main Highway
Coconut Grove Phone 4-3606

J. T. WILSON
INSURANCE { Annuities / Business / Life
Representing: The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada
421 N. E. 81ST STREET
Tels. Office 3-8797 Res. 2-7894

New Work Phone 3-1388
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
837 N. W. 5th Street Repairs

JOHN E. WITHERS TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED. MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms; vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 32667-8

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

GULF PRODUCTS GULF TIRES BATTERIES
Lubrication Our Specialty
ELSASSER'S SERVICE STATION
91 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 7-9296
NICE CLEAN REST ROOMS

Kem-Tone
The Miracle Wall Finish
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
72 W. Flagler St. Ph. 2-7443

W. W. BAKER
INSURANCE
309 BISCAYNE BUILDING
3-4949—2-2644

SHEPHERD STORAGE CO.
LONG DISTANCE
MOVING & STORAGE
Expert Packing and Crating
800 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 3-8510

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH.. 7-1667

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

Miami Shores Beauty Salon
"The Shop of Distinction for the Well Groomed"
7612 N. E. Second Ave. Phone 7-4919

MIAMI BEACH

SADYE NATHAN
of Hollywood, Calif.
Beauty Studio
Expert Operators in Every Branch of Beauty Culture
328 LINCOLN ROAD PHONE 5-9761

Alice H. Irvine
Exclusive Beachwear and Bathing Suits
708 Lincoln Road

FLORIDA

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Clarence Brown
"Things men wear"
34 N. Orange Avenue Orlando, Fla.

WALTER MENGES
Clothiers to Men
206 N. Orange Ave. Phone 3872
Orlando, Fla.

The Glidden Paint Store
Artists Supplies
Linoleum — Broadfelt
Airplane and Ship Models
Time Tested Paints and Spred
228 No. Orange Ave. Phone 6001

"The Gloria Hat Shoppe"
Has a large assortment of distinctive styles of brimmed hats and berets which make you look your best.
2 Wash. St. Arcade Orlando, Fla.

SARASOTA

BROWN & STOKES
Insurance
REALTORS
Main Street at Five Points

WARREN'S SHOE STORE
Sarasota's Finest Shoe Store
Phone 2610 354-356 Main Street

STAR PRINTING CO.
Color Work
Folders
Booklets
320 S. Orange Ave. Phone 2880

KEELS FURNITURE COMPANY, Inc.
New and Used Furniture
Inlaid Linoleum and Venetian Blinds Our Specialty. Reliable and Dependable.

SARASOTA STATE BANK
365 Main Street 2173

PALM CAFETERIA
Cummer Arcade

Shop and Save at Sears — Sarasota
SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.

Mac's Food Shop
145 South Pineapple Avenue
SARASOTA, FLORIDA
Meats Fresh Vegetables
Staple Groceries

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

Hamilton Standard
Service Station
Main and Osprey Ave. Phone 7181

Telephone 2229
POWDER PUFF BEAUTY SHOPPE
12 Lords Arcade

MONTGOMERY-ROBERTS COMPANY
"Where Shopping Is a Real Joy"
LADIES' WEAR and ACCESSORIES
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
350 Main Street Phone 2231

Jack and Jill Shop
SARASOTA, FLORIDA
Misses' Sizes to 20
Infants' Wear, Boys, Girls, Juniors

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

FLORIDA

SARASOTA (Continued)

The Eleanor Gallery
(ELEANOR JOHNSON)
Gifts
GREETING CARDS FOR ALL OCCASIONS. BEAUTIFUL CHINAWARE, FEATURING SPODE. HOMEMADE CANDY.
229 South Palm Ave. 2630

CREES NEWS STAND
NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES
Developing and Printing
351 MAIN STREET. P. O. BOX 1431
Open 7 A. M. to 11 P. M., Daily and Sunday

WISE FRUIT CO.
Tree-Ripened Oranges and Grapefruit
Specializing in Fancy Gift Boxes
Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX SUITS
ARROW SHIRTS
PEERLESS
CLOTHES SHOP
338 Main Street Sarasota, Fla.

Ellie's Book Shop
214 Main Street
Phone 2648 Sarasota, Fla.

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. St. Petersburg 92-801 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store

DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Avenue Phone 4187

FERTILIZERS FEEDS
SEEDS INSECTICIDES
Spaulding's
1921 Fifth Ave. South Phone 7859

STATIONERS
PRINTERS, OFFICE OUTFITTERS
P. K. SMITH & CO.
Authorized Agents for Royal Typewriters, R. C. Allen and Victor Adding Machines
344 CENTRAL AVENUE PHONE 8121

LOWREY'S
FOR FASHION
Smart Clothes for the Younger Set
346 Central Avenue

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals; also other worth-while magazines
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

VINOY MARKET
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES, FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES, HOME BAKED GOODS.
432 FIRST STREET NORTH
Phones: 8106, 8107, 7109

Sealtest
Howard's Ice Cream Parlor
141 Third Street North Phone 6591

TAMPA

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1284 1809 9TH AVE.

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue Phone H12474

THE GLIDDEN PAINT STORE
TIME-TESTED PAINT
LINOLEUM
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
228 N. Orange Avenue Phone 6001

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 8-1943, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Avon for a Lovely Skin
AVON
Mrs. Beulah Vann Gantt
City Manager for Avon Cosmetics
Phone H 1545
323 Lafayette Arcade Bldg.

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette 1103-1105 at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

WEST PALM BEACH

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

SONNY BOY'S FRUIT CO.
Bonded Packers and Shippers
DELIVERY GUARANTEED
Featuring Florida Fruits
State Inspected
Indian River Oranges, Grapefruit and Tangerines
Place Orders Now for Christmas Boxes
2702 SO. DIXIE AT BELVERDERE ROAD

INSURANCE
INSURANCE ENGINEERING
B.D. COLE INC
CONSTANT SERVICE
West Palm Beach, Florida

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach
We Will Endeavor to Serve as Long as Repair Parts Last

Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
207 CLEMATIS STREET
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe
We give Machine, Machineless and Wireless Permanent Waves. Price $4.00 up; Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00; Manicure 60 cents.
2005 S. Dixie Tel. 4622

WOLSOM BAKERY
417 Okeechobee Road
Most Complete Retail and Wholesale Bakery in the Palm Beaches
PHONE 3851-2

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone CH 3619, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

Tipp's
HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

CORSETS—BRASSIÈRES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson Corset Shop
24 Cain Street, N. E.

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

Phone Vernon 0931 Established 1927
PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
817 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E.
The Best Styled Permanents, and All Lines of Beauty Work by Master Operators
Mrs. Emily Evans, Mgr. *Hairstyle pleases*

GEORGIA

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It costs less to furnish your home at
STERCHI'S
Cherry at Broadway

SAVANNAH

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET E. ST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

GIFTS
Give Luggage and Leather Goods
Lasting, useful.
Gold marking free.
MOYLE'S
Troy T. Rimes, Prop.
32 BROUGHTON WEST

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

TIRES, TUBES, RECAPPING, AUTO AND HOME SUPPLIES
B. F. GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
FOURTH AND BREVARD STREETS
TELEPHONE 3-4134

H. V. JOHNSON & SON
for
Coal—Fuel Oil
Coke
Dial 3-2187

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SUNTONE
Forty-Five Years of Continued Service Increases Our Responsibility
DIAL 3-5191

European Classified

MUSIC TUITION

THE DOROTHY PATTERSON STUDIOS, St. Thomas' Hall, Musgrave Road, Durban. Subjects: Pianoforte — Harmony — Counterpoint — Aural Culture—Accompanying—Musical Appreciation—Matriculation Course — etc. Students prepared for Examinations and Concert performances.

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

MIDDLEMOSTS (Pty.) Ltd.
Ladies' Outfitters
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
MIDDLEMOSTS PTY. LTD. CAPE TOWN
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF THE BETTER KIND OF WOMEN'S WEAR
76 St. George's Street, Cape Town

CHAMES & NELSON CONSOLIDATED
(Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNGS PROVISION STORES
GROCERS 95, PLEIN ST.
Daily deliveries.
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell, Campbells Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kelloggs Products, Huntley & Palmer, Peek Freans.
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Ponds Preparations, Potter & Moores.

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

DURBAN

BROWN'S SALE ROOMS (Pty.) Ltd.
243 Pine Street
(Opposite City Traffic Centre)
Furniture of Every Description. Furniture Traded in or Purchased.
Sworn appraisements and Valuations.
Telephone 24410

Baby Linen Specialists
Our Motto: *"Only the Best for Baby"*
Complete Layettes
Orders taken for any HANDMADE GARMENTS. Maids and Boys catered for in all sizes. Special: School Uniforms and Gym Costumes.
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Union of South Africa

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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GOTAL MOVITZ
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WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH

PERTH (Continued)

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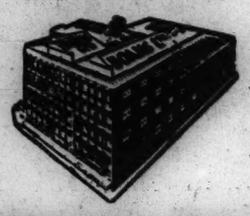

BOANS
WELLINGTON & MURRAY STS.
PERTH

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

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THE FARMERS'
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DEPARTMENTAL STORE
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GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

WADSWORTH'S
Corner Colombo and Tuam Streets
MEN'S TAILORING
LADIES' TAILORING
LADIES' FROCKS TO ORDER

THE CANDY KITCHEN
HOME MADE
• CHOCOLATES
• SWEETS and
• NOVELTIES
Hereford Court CHRISTCHURCH Telephone 33-540

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for
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High Grade Shoes for All the Family
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New Price List on Application
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Scoullar Company Ltd.
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WELLINGTON, at 88-90 Lambton Quay
HASTINGS, at Heretaunga Street
BLENHEIM, at Market Street

A. E. Preston Ltd.
Butchers
The Best Is Cheapest
WILLIS ST COURTENAY PLACE
MOLESWORTH ST TARANAKI ST

Every advertiser in The Christian Science Monitor appreciates knowing when you make a purchase in response to his advertisement.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH

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Washing Machines
O.T. Abrahams
REFRIGERATION ENGINEER
81567 929 HAY STREET, PERTH

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GEORGE NELSON'S

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As well as other comfort shoes

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Tanks of all sizes. Skylights, Fireplaces, Stoves of all kinds, new and reconditioned.
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Always at your service for
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We specialise in repairs
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LIMITED
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Mortgages Negotiated
All classes of Insurances arranged
E. S. & A. BANK CHAMBERS
101 ST. GEORGE'S TER., PERTH, W. A.

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn by Eric Ericson

"No fooling, Ted—did you just get back from the Solomons—or am I THAT late?"

Daily Anecdote

Appreciative Audience

Shortly after his arrival in London to give his celebrated interpretation of "Rip van Winkle," Joseph Jefferson was sitting in his lodgings, when he decided to try on the new wig and beard he was going to use in the last act.

He carefully adjusted them before his mirror, and soon became so enthused over his realistic appearance that he began posing and acting, watching his performance in the glass. In about twenty minutes there was a knock on the door.

"Who's there?" Jefferson called out.

"It is me, if you please," came the voice of the chambermaid. "May I come in?"

"Certainly not," replied the actor. He had no desire to be seen in his present makeup.

"Is there anything wrong in your room, sir?"

"Nothing at all. Go away!"

"Well, sir," said the maid, "there's a policeman at the door, and he says as 'ow there's a wild man in your room a-flingin' of his 'ands and a-goin' on hawful, and there's a crowd of people across the street a'blockin' up the way."

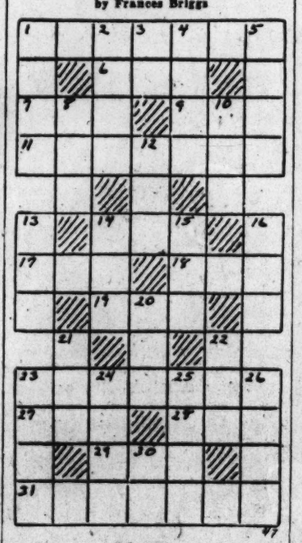
Jefferson turned toward the window and, to his horror, he found he had forgotten to put down the blind, and as a result it seemed that half of the population of London was taking in his first night.

When Skating Is a Job

At Cleveland, Phil-Mar Products Company girls get paid just for roller skating with a piece of cloth in their hands. Their job is to unroll from big bolts of material the 50-foot lengths used in making camouflage netting for the armed services. One girl takes each end of the 90-inch cloth, skates out 50 feet, then returns for the next piece. They average 9½ miles of skating a day.—Business Week.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What was name of Sherlock Holmes's brother?
6—Who was Norse underworld queen?
7—What Spenser heroine rides a white horse and leads a white lamb?
9—What is any of various long, slender fishes with jaws extended into spear-like snout?
11—What country is scene of Shakespeare's "Hamlet"?
14—Who is the one-handed god of Teutonic mythology?
17—Bustle.
18—Who is one of Biblical characters in Shaw's "Back to Methuselah"?
19—What substance is used by bees for constructing the honeycomb?
20—What vessel would you ride in on Grand Canal?
27—Unity.
28—What is a loop for pulling or lifting?
29—To place.
31—What river has been called the "Darwenelles of America"?

Down

1—Who is invited to "come into the garden" in certain poem by Tennyson?
3—Who is the well-known fictional Chinese sleuth?
5—Musical note.
6—Who is one of feminine characters in opera "Eugen Onegin"?
8—What do you call a native of Izmir?
10—A snare.
12—Beach.
13—According to Bryant, sun of what month "sheds an amber light"?
15—What animal is represented as a fiddler in certain Mother Goose rhyme?
16—Curve part of Sax is what?
18—What is first name of author of "The Silver Horde"?
19—What is an emblem of dawn?
22—Combustion.
24—Should you dam, cut, or row a red-brouse?
26—What State is bounded on north by Georgia and Alabama (abbr.)?
28—What would you expect to get from the Bank in Africa?
30—The meat of a grenkle is what?
32—What's mine.
33—"Hinder" is an antonym of what?
35—What is a suffix forming nouns?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Substitute Fireman

(AP Features)

Columbus, Ohio

A sailor who gave up his soft chair in a coach to fire the Pennsylvania Railroad's swift "Jeffersonian" after the train's fireman was incapacitated in a freak accident got a commendation from the railroad yesterday.

The train, speeding west from New York, struck a door of a car on a passing train near Trinway, Ohio. The fireman on the second locomotive was hurt and the 15-car train stopped.

Railroad men said J. C. Maurer of Brentwood, Mo., came forward from a coach and wondered how soon the train would roll again. Not until they got a fireman, he was told.

Maurer, a ship's cook in training at San Diego, Calif., remarked, "I'm running late now, and if I have to wait for a fireman, I'll be later than ever. Give me a pair of gloves and I'll fire this engine."

Engineer L. E. Glass agreed. Maurer entered the cab, began heaving coal, and fired the train into Newark, Ohio, where a regular fireman was taken aboard.

A Verse for Today . . .

Be ye therefore followers of God, as dear children; and walk in love, as Christ also hath loved us.—EPH. 5:1, 2

Associated Press from United States Navy

A Flier's Landmark in the Aleutians

Winging past the snow-capped volcano on Gareloi Island, west of the Adak base, a naval air transport service plane silhouettes itself against an ocean of clouds and fog on its way to Attu, with a cargo of supplies for United States forces on that recaptured outpost. Naval Air Transport, organized five days after Pearl Harbor, now has a staff of 2,500 pilots and groundmen, links five continents.

In Lighter Vein

Not This Time, Brother!

Helen Traubel, dramatic soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, appeared at a servicemen's canteen in Chicago.

As she walked to the piano she overheard a sailor in a not-too-subdued whisper groan: "More of that longhair stuff."

Miss Traubel whispered to the accompanist, then turned to the audience and announced: "I shall begin with a song by a composer who has made my home town famous among music lovers all over the world."

Whereupon, in full Wagnerian voice with a torch-singer's technique, she launched into the "St. Louis Blues."

Five Proposals

Robbin Coons, Hollywood columnist, telling of the bulging fan mail of film actress Alexis Smith, revealed her most amusing letter recently came round-robin from a sergeant, two corporals and a private in Tunisia, all named Jones. "You're the Smith," they wrote, "whose name we'd most like to change to Jones."

Brevities

Sympathy is what one girl offers another in exchange for details.—Montreal Star.

If you write correctly your sentences need no punctuation, says a grammarian well well is that so —St. Louis Star-Times.

Today's Quotation

To be occupied with good is the best defense against the inroads of evil.—WILLIAM ARNOT

NEWS ITEM—REUTERS SCOOPS WORLD ON NEWS CONFERENCE; - ELMER DAVIS MAKES STRONG PROTEST.
REUTERS BRITISH NEWS AGENCY
PLANE FOR MIDDLE EAST
PLEASE TEACH ME HOW TO KEEP A SECRET
L.F. van Zelm

Just for Fun—*There's 'K.P.' and—'K.P.!'* By O'MALLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It's a Hint* By RODGERS

"Well, I'll give you a hint," Sponge meowed about the tenth time I asked her what she started to say the other day-
"At least that will be something!" I barked-
"If you don't figure it out in the next week or two, you can forget all about it until next year," said she-
"Huh! That doesn't tell me much, I thought-
"Or-wait a minute-maybe it does!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Close Shave* By THE HAGERS

Ted, as the "Live Drake Cannon-ball," Performed tonight at Drakeville Hall.
I saw his light and rang the bell To see if everything went well.
"Was Bumbalo's aim good tonight? Did you land in the net all right?"
"I did. But, boy, behold a duck That has no feathers now to pluck!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Conquering Cruelty

It is fortunate that the Americans on the Gripsholm, returning from internment in Japan, have not inflamed public passions with atrocity tales. Firm determination to free the lands enchained by Japan's conquests and clear-cut plans to destroy her power of aggression—such as were set forth at Cairo—can bring peace. Stirring up hate and the cruelty hate invokes only begets more war.

In this connection, it is not altogether good news which says few Japanese surrendered in the Gilbert Islands operations. Americans naturally are glad to hear that Makin, Tarawa and Abemama have been cleared of enemies. But reports that nearly all were killed or committed hara-kiri continue a story which has its ominous aspects.

Certainly American intelligence officers will not welcome this dearth of prisoners. On several occasions they have been known to offer American troops special rewards for living, talking Japanese. For prisoners are among the best sources of information about the enemy. They may also have a value when it comes to exchange for Americans held in Japan.

There has been hope in recent months that the supposed, "no retreat, no surrender" tradition was breaking down. Enemy forces evacuated Kiska, and in the Southwest Pacific there have been several instances of troops and even officers surrendering. The prospect for advances will be happier both from the military and the humane standpoint when it does not have to include the killing of every Japanese on every island.

The enemy's initial treachery at Pearl Harbor, his long record of barbarity in China, his reported atrocities against Americans and Britons, as at Hong Kong, have not unnaturally caused many Americans to feel that the Japanese are not quite human. There has been a disposition to think of them as beasts to be hunted down.

The temptation to match savagery with savagery is often great. Yet it is not only degrading but weakening. The Indian fighters who descended to the practice of scalping were not the most effective Indian fighters. Barbarities visited on the enemy not only cool off any disposition he may show to surrender; they endanger American prisoners.

In this war Americans are fighting against racial hatred and barbarism; they cannot win by surrendering to those very things. In self-defense or to prevent greater wrong Christians will do the fighting necessary. But they know cruelty is not an adequate substitute for, nor an aid to, orderly application of force against criminal elements.

A Whizz From Broadway

Among the things that make America such a delightful place to live in are its men of vision; men who toss off big ideas before breakfast and deliver before noon. Something of the point we wish to make is illustrated by the now familiar story of the little boy who mailed an extremely long list to Santa Claus with a P. S. that if the order seemed too big it might be split with Henry Kaiser.

Edward G. Budd, manufacturer of the Zephyr trains, has been looking into the rail service between New York and Boston and in a brief paragraph has blithely presented the New Haven Railroad with an ambitious postwar project, and the two cities with an imagination-stirring prospect of happily closer relations.

Put a fine fleet of streamliners on the run, recommends Mr. Budd, cut the time from its present four and three-quarters hours to a mere three and a half, offer splendid coach accommodations for under $5 and just see what happens.

"Most Boston people now stay home," says Mr. Budd who very patently has never been in South Station when the Yankee Clipper pulled out for Gotham, "and New York people do not go to Boston except for unusual occasions," which is hard for Bostonians to understand.

"This trip," continues Mr. Budd, "becomes inexpensive when the reserved seat can be gotten for coach fare and hotel bills are saved. . . . An increase of 500 per cent (we shudder for South Station) in this travel can be expected."

Ah, brave, bright new world, in which Bostonians commute to Broadway to see the chewing gum fishes in their neon sea, while New Yorkers, full of their usual forebodings about what the country is coming to, may make the pilgrimage to Faneuil Hall and refresh their courage at the "Cradle of Liberty."

Argentina Out of Step

Advocates of postwar world union along the lines of the Pan-American Union must be somewhat embarrassed by current reports from Argentina. These show Argentina getting more and more out of step with the aims of the United Nations, despite its membership in the Pan-American Union.

Argentine professors and teachers which "appear to hold ideas contrary to public order" are now liable to be barred from their professions or to suffer "sanctions of another nature." This liability is further defined by the Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. Gustavo Martinez Zuviria, who emphasizes that Communism is illegal in Argentina. These restrictions recall others that existed for some time, but not only against Communism, as reports of the suppression of pro-democratic and pro-United Nations organizations in the past have shown.

The position of the Argentine Government toward the war, coupled with its toleration of Nazis, encourages a suspicion that Buenos Aires is not averse to seeing privilege preserved by Fascist methods. Whatever the successes of the Pan-American system, it must be observed that they have not insulated the Western Hemisphere against the inroads of Fascism, either domestic or foreign.

Since Fascism is one of the fundamental causes of this world war, those who look forward to building a system of durable world peace can hardly be impressed with suggestions that, while giving due credit to Pan-American successes, fail to give adequate consideration to Pan-American disappointments.

Teen-Age Hysteria

A year or two ago Frank Sinatra was a crooner among thousands of other crooners that no one knew much about. Today his name is synonymous with screaming 'teen-age girls who are said to swoon at the sound of his voice.

Lately America has become Sinatra-conscious. Not that the young singer is the musical discovery of the age but because his career has been cleverly managed by a professional promoter playing upon the emotionalism of young girls.

The agent is quoted as admitting the idea occurred to him when a girl beside whom he was sitting in a theater began to moan softly to herself as the crooner sang. The agent asked why she did so, and she replied that such music always made her feel that way.

The next day there were more young women present to moan during the Sinatra performance. Yielding thoughtlessly or ignorantly to the power of this suggestion, thousands of young girls react accordingly.

The public has permitted itself to be taken in by an obvious employment of deliberate suggestion. What is needed is more of the attitude of the 1,400 Waves who remained fully conscious throughout a Sinatra performance, applauded politely at the end, and left with the situation well in hand.

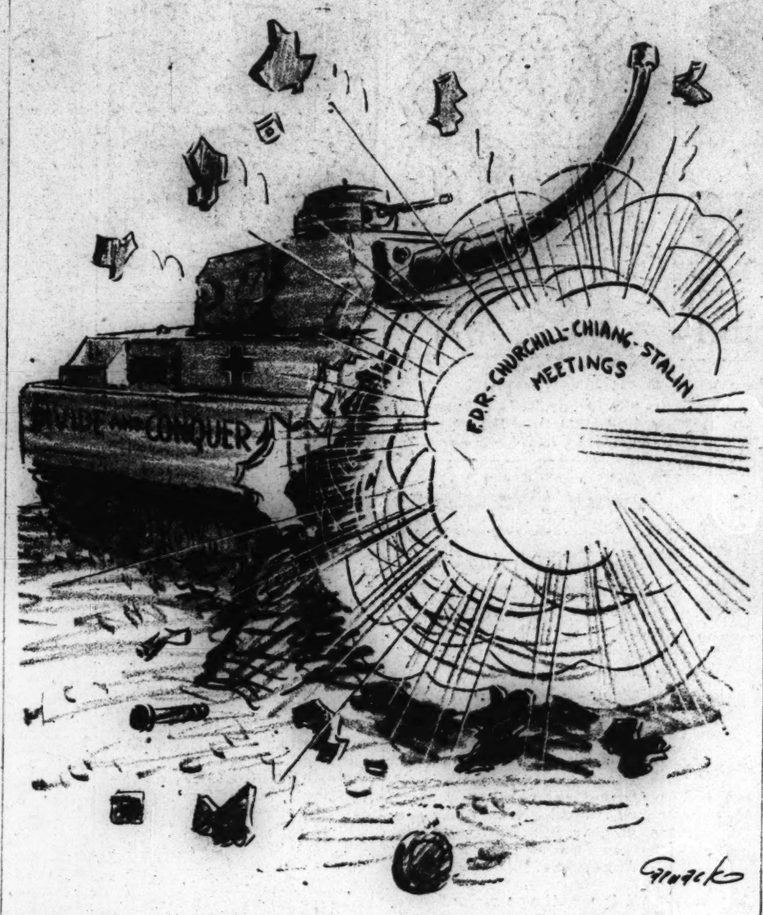
Pattern of Tranquillity

December is the month of months for looking at the stars. Come its clear frosty nights, deepening into the longest of the year, and the great bowl of the heavens shines with myriad sparks of light, breathes and glows with varied astronomical fires. From a country hillside like the shepherds of old, or on daily wartime journeys to and from work, early and late, aerial patterns are seen spread out above us unrivaled by any man-made show.

In the Northern Hemisphere four great planets dominate the December sky scene. High in the east, above the black fretwork of treetops, is Venus, golden jewel of the paling dawn. Overhead, the big fellow flying in formation with a lesser luminary is the Planet Jupiter, with Regulus "on his wing." Off to the west are two others: ruddy Mars, who well may blush at what he could see on the Planet Earth, and bright-eyed Saturn of the misty veil, whose rings can easily be discerned with a small telescope. The dog Sirius, brightest star in the sky, is also on the December show bill.

Looking up at these great lamps overhead, at the wide path of the Milky Way, at Orion, Cassiopeia, the Pleiades, and Ursa Major, we find momentary rest in their vast quiet. We who lift our eyes from the Earth planet bursting with explosives and hot with hurry to the starry reaches of the sky can be thankfully aware of their orderly silence.

Direct Hit



They Want Laughs and Fresh Memories

Soldiers and Wacs, Sailors and Waves, have many times been asked what they want for Christmas. Their replies covered a wide range of everything but here is one letter epitomizing the wishes of young men long at war. It is from Army Lieut. Joseph R. McLean of Scituate, Mass., stationed in the Southwest Pacific, answering a letter from his father who pretended he was on a "stocking-filling quest."

Last year our requests were for choice tidbits and the little knick-knacks that we used to think important in our American way of living. . . . This year what I shall ask you for, and I ask not for myself alone, but for all of us who have been many months in the jungle, are little unimportant things to many people; things that some would consider unnecessary, but to us they mean much.

Bring us a supply of laughter; that carefree, bubbling easily stirred laughter that once slipped out of us with natural ease; that laughter that spoke of happiness and spread happiness in its wake; that kind of laughter which we have been without for so long.

Bring us laughter; reams of it, yards of it, bushels of it; whatever the unit of measure may be, please bring us a supply that will last us a lifetime.

Another important request—memories. Our best ones, those of family, loved ones and friends, those of people, places and events that we knew in happier days, are fading beyond recollection in the tropical glare.

We are losing that awareness of changing inflections of the voice, characteristic movements of the eyes, features or bodies that once made our memories live. With each passing day, the pictures in our minds become more silent, less legible, more like faded photographs and less like people we knew.

We need fresh memories. Bring us some that will live and breathe, move and talk, that we can meet again through the long nights.

Do you realize what a little optimism means to a person? Optimism—that faith in the appearance of tomorrow's sunrise, that sureness of mind that there will be a tomorrow that wil be better than today? Optimism—that composite of Faith and Hope.

These are no small presents for which I ask, but I wish they could be had as a Christmas present.

(From Corporal Robert Douglas Patten, U. S. A. Air Forces, in India)

I want to tell you about a native who is a sweeper in our area. His job is to sweep out where we work each morning.

This sweeper is a Hindu boy, 22 years old, and is one of the happiest individuals I have ever seen. He seems to be completely happy, —just within himself. He always greets you with a salute and a "Good morning, Sahib," no matter what time of day it may be.

He has only a smattering of English but is eagerly trying to learn more. He will come in and point to something and tell us what it is in Hindustani and then we give him the English word. Of course, we pick up a few native words that way, too.

Yesterday we asked him to sing for us—sort of a command performance. He was glad for an audience. What he sang must have been folk song—lots of repetitions but really very rhythmic and melodic. For one song he took out a small match box and drummed his fingers on it for an accompaniment.

He usually wears just a pair of shorts and a short-sleeved shirt. Rarely wears shoes and never a hat or turban. He is very dark complexioned, has interesting strong features and blue-black curly hair—and of course, always wears a big smile.

Nano seems very bright, catches on easily and is so completely happy doing his simple sweeping. He is only one among millions over here, and will never make a big splash, but I'm very sure I'll never forget him.

Nano, it finally turns out, is married and has a little girl a year old. With great pride, he brought the babe to work one day for us all to see. Her name is Kala. I'm sure Kala had on her best dress for the occasion including several bracelets and a necklace.

DOUG.

(From Lieut. R. R. Brunn, U. S. A. Air Forces, a prisoner of war in Germany)

As you know, I'm no longer in England, but just a few hundred miles to the eastward. But it's the same old world, isn't it? Ours is an international community of fighting and flying men: Americans, Irish, English, Scots, Canadians, South Africans, Australians, New Zealanders, Bermudians. Here and there an arm insignia reads Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Denmark, or France.

Almost all of these fellows have found themselves swinging tranquilly in sudden quiet somewhere over the Continent and looking down with a detached air at upward-rushing Europe. And so we've met here in this "barbed-wire democracy."

Our fellowship perhaps finds its best expression in our weekly community sing. I've heard "Deep in the Heart of Texas" sung in Polish! The Poles do their native songs, too, and enjoy it so. I've heard an Australian boy strumming his guitar and singing our Western ballads as sweetly as any cowhand, and have heard Cornell's "Cayuga's Waters" and Purdue's "Old Oaken Bucket" in four-part harmony, sung by men from as many States.

"Tex" of Smithville usually leads the singing, waving his trumpet in time, grinning and calling to the English who are always a bit bashful, "Ah cain't heah y'all back theah!" The nasal American, the soft English, the strident Australian, the Canadian, French, and Polish accents blend to fill the mild evening with a true "Internationale."

RAY

Our Readers Say—

The Family Sector

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is one sector of the home front where we are taking a tragic beating. It is the family sector. While the American home is being secured against gunfire, it is being shot to pieces by nation-wide social deterioration. While our men are being scooped into the armed services, and our women by the millions are being wheedled into war industry, our children are being turned loose to swarm the streets. The break-down of the American home is an undeniable reality made more ominous by the fact that social agencies concerned with the protection of youth are stripped of personnel. We are losing our sense of perspective. An all-out effort to win a war which completely ignores the social plight of our children will result in a gruesome harvest.

The unpublished casualties of this war are the millions of teen-age boys and girls who are swelling the ranks of criminals in embryo. We have child-labor laws and compulsory education laws, but they are being universally disregarded. Thousands of young people are leaving home and school to seek fabulous wages in centers of industry.

Housing conditions for these hysterical youngsters are sufficiently wretched to add the final incentive for them to spend all but their sleeping off-time hours in wide-open social sewer spots where their money is exchanged for dissipation rather than recreation. The Juvenile Protective Association of Chicago reports that the places selling liquor in Chicago have a total annual patronage greater than all other places of recreation in the city combined. Under these conditions, the high wages acquired by these boys and girls are like social dynamite.

From the same source it is reported that all-night movie houses are crammed to the doors with young people who pick these spots as congenial settings for post-midnight drinking and various other forms of questionable conduct. In one city alone, one all-night movie house turned away 3,373 boys and girls (in one month) who tried to get admission after midnight.

Must tomorrow's internal defeat be the price of today's external triumph? This question is not the brain-child of an alarmist. It is the common concern of every social worker and high-school teacher in the country.

Boston — HOWARD PEARCE DAVIS

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Maybe Mr. Roosevelt Will Not Choose To

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

Will President Roosevelt run for a fourth term? Most people up to now have assumed he would. Nobody knows but some correspondents are beginning to believe he will not.

The elections are going against the Democrats. Farm support is probably at a low ebb for Administration policies. The farm bloc wants higher prices and the Administration is trying to halt the drive. For its anti-inflation stand, the Administration suffers the inevitable penalty.

At its recent Philadelphia convention the C. I. O. did not endorse the President for a fourth term. Mr. Roosevelt is personally popular but there is universal antagonism to the Administration's Little Steel wage-holding formula. This found vent in indignant speeches. Thus, the Administration takes the two-way burden of opposing the economic interests of the mutually antagonistic farmers and labor.

It might be argued that the consumer would support the Administration. But the consumer vote has never been organized, and it is questionable whether it would specially vote Democratic if it were. The Roosevelt Administration has fumbled many matters and made obvious mistakes. The President is not a good administrator, and his official Cabinet is one of the weakest in a long time, though it is back-stopped, to a degree, by a sort of new super-cabinet, including Vinson, Baruch, and Byrnes.

The Administration takes the onus of all the unpopular war regulations and controls involved in rationing and price-fixing. These have never been accepted in America with the equanimity of nations closer to the fighting front, and the lack of confidence in the administrators is voiced almost daily by newspapers, and again and again in Congress.

In Congress, the Republicans, of course, want to get rid of the New Deal, and many of the conservative Democrats do, too. Senator Ellison D. ("Cotton Ed") Smith of South Carolina, in recent committee meetings, publicly urged the farm bloc to throw the Administration out. Not a few others feel the same way. This would cost the Southern Democrats their valued committee chairmanships, but would not endanger their own seats since the South votes Democratic anyway.

There is still another factor adverse to the Administration. In the past it has drawn strong support from younger voters, and labor. But eight to ten million young men are now in the armed forces and even with absentee balloing it may be hard for them to cast their votes. Labor has been migrating all over the lot since the war started. Millions of workers have not registered, or established official residence. I have talked with students of this particular problem who believe it is the greatest handicap the Democrats face in 1944. That remains to be seen, but this "industrial gerrymander" is certainly a factor to reckon with.

If the European war ends before the election there is apt to be a popular revulsion against restrictions and controls. The "back-to-normalcy" sentiment can be a tidal wave, as was illustrated in the Harding election in 1920. Inevitably it will be directed against the party in power.

Nobody can tell the result today, of course. Many reporters, however, see Democratic defeat as things are going. Democrats certainly are gloomy, Republicans hopeful. If Mr. Roosevelt feels he faces defeat in 1944, he would be torn between the thought of his place in history, and his obligation to his party. It is generally accepted here that if he didn't run, Republican victory would be certain.

A refusal of Mr. Roosevelt to run would affect the type of Republican candidate. Curiously enough, it would probably damage Mr. Willkie's chances. He is being attacked in some conservative Republican circles as a disrupter. With easy victory certain, the argument for a "safe" candidate would be strong. The nomination would be more apt to go to someone like Governor Bricker.

Speculation of this sort goes in a circle. It always comes back to the starting point, that it is still too early to say.

Sharing the Extra Dollars

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

If we stop for a moment to compare the effects of the not entirely satisfactory efforts to regulate commodity prices under the prevailing system with conditions existing during and immediately following the previous war, we may discover that both consumers and producers are better served and more nearly protected now than in the years immediately following the armistice. A reference to price indexes of both periods will show that the cost of nearly all staple foods, such as flour, meats, eggs and canned fruits were substantially higher then than in the latter period.

Realization of this fact seems to have been impressed upon those who must go to market or store day after day. The inclination at first was to resent governmental interference in the form of rationing. There was objection also to the imposing of regulations fixing ceiling prices on staple commodities. The people do not like to be compelled to submit to any form of dictatorial government, even when it is declared to be for their own benefit.

Sincere and persuasive students of mass economics have argued persuasively and often convincingly against the proposal to continue the general policy of so-called farm subsidies. They have insisted that the operation of the law of supply and demand will, if not interfered with, regulate production, distribution, and finally the price of raw materials and finished products. The theory is attractive chiefly because it connotes independence, the absence of bureaucratic interference with its entailing costs and waste, and entire freedom of initiative and action.

But we who remember have only to look back to the record written in the years already referred to if proof is sought to convince even a free and autonomous people that the cherished rule doesn't always work satisfactorily. Inflated prices for farm products led to ruinous speculation in lands and machinery, followed by failures and foreclosures and recourse to long-time loans from Federal banks, many of which will never be repaid.

At the reverse end of the line the consumer, whether he could afford it or not, paid excessive prices for farm products, while speculators bought and hoarded non-perishable foods, such as sugar, in the hope of exorbitant profits. The result was that in that period of experimentation with the so-called law of supply and demand there was nothing resembling equality of sharing. Prices were prohibitive in cases of the unemployed and the indigent. They were too high, in most cases, for the families of the average worker in civilian life. It proved to be a specious and disillusioning experiment in what we all regarded as simple everyday economy.

Production quotas for the season just past were fulfilled or exceeded. The average independent farmer probably is well satisfied and ready to equal or surpass the record next year. If he stops to think the matter over he will easily convince himself that he does not wish to repeat the experiences of himself and his neighbors in the inflationist years succeeding the first war.

It is just as certain, as in the case of the farmer, that the average consumer, the marketing housewife and the wage-earning worker, do not wish to be exposed again to the uncertainties of an uncontrolled speculative market.

There are restrictions which, if we magnify them, seem annoying and unnecessary. We are inclined to assume that alleged shortages are inflated to create a greater sense of war consciousness and obedience to regulatory authority. Is it not more humane and considerate to realize that even in obedience to a rule that seems onerous and arbitrary we are doing even more than is absolutely necessary to assure a measure of equality in the sharing to those who might otherwise be in actual need?

The evils of the black market and unregulated buying and selling in under-cover speculation seem unavoidable so long as a few refuse to play the game of share-and-share-alike with their neighbors. Those who are willing to pay higher prices do so without regard to the rights of their fellows to their portion of the goods and foods available.

It should be realized, as the fact is, that there is enough and to spare, even if much is sent to help those in need beyond our shores. There is food enough, and there are dollars enough. Let us share them fairly.

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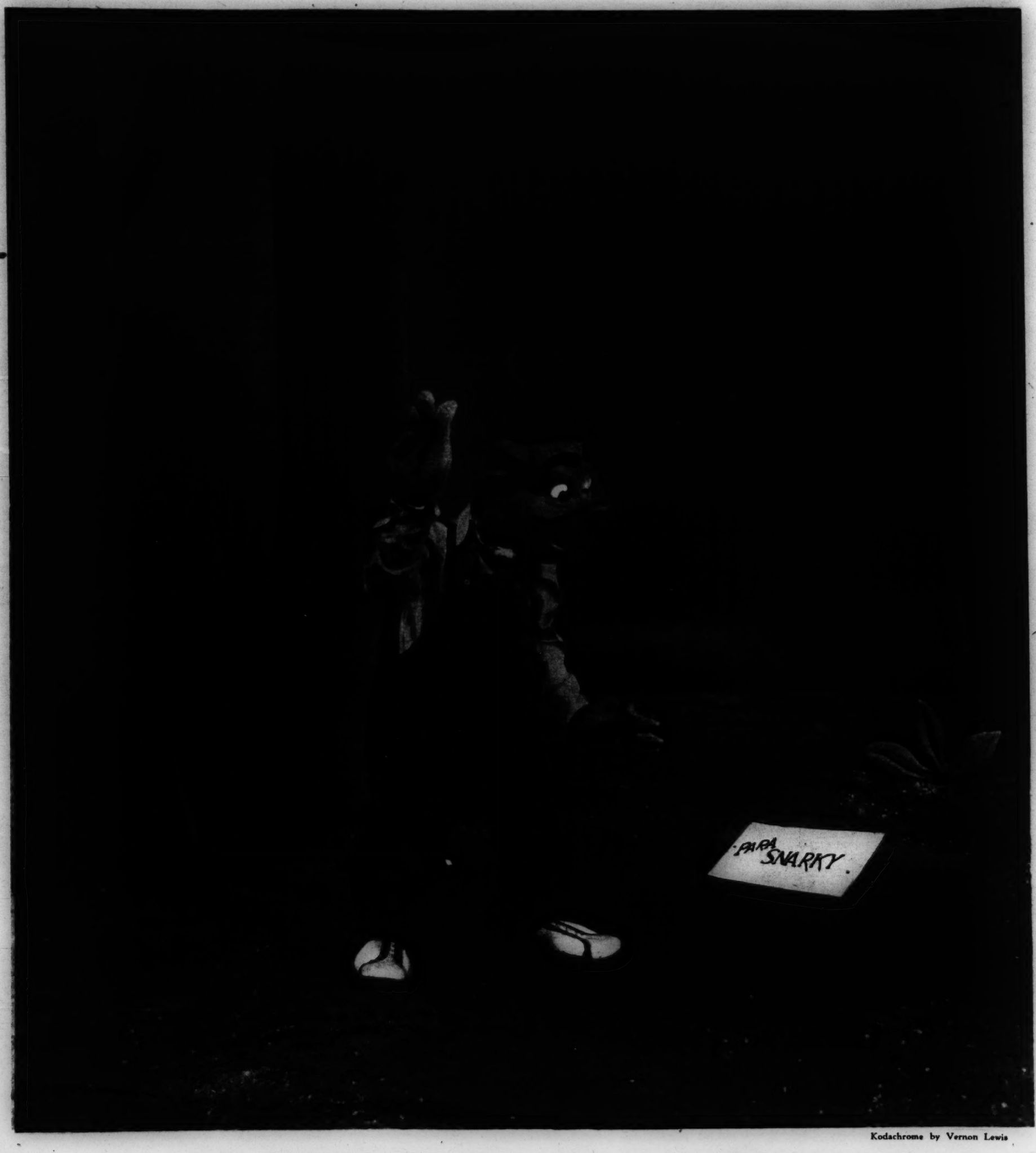
WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, DECEMBER 4, 1943*



Kodachrome by Vernon Lewis

PUPPET SNARKY FILMS TO TEACH FARMING IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA—*Pages 10-11*

Question Marks in the New Air Age - - - - *Roscoe Drummond* - - - - **Page Three**

"WHAT SHALL BE DONE With Germany After the War?" is a question that refuses to down. Since the Weekly Magazine Section published in September "as a sort of intellectual exercise" the questionnaire sent out by the Council of Democracy, there has been much private and public discussion of Germany's war guilt and the most effective means of punishment for war inciters and breakers of the peace.

Replies to the questionnaire were varied and many. Prominent students of international affairs, some actual or former participants in governmental administration, a diplomat now and then, as well as the man in the street, filed with the Council answers to the thought-provoking questions.

The majority favored some sort of punishment for German leaders responsible for starting World War II, but the severity of the sentence to be meted out ran all the way up the scale from leniency to capital punishment.

Count Sforza, Italian anti-Fascist and former Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who is now in Italy, where he is prominently mentioned for a post in the new democratic government when it is set up, would not punish the whole German people, nor the army officers "as a mass." He would confiscate the estates of the Junker class and punish government officials both in Germany and Italy, also the Nazi and Fascist parties, the Gestapo and Ovra. Guilt would be determined by the German and Italian Codes "prior to Naziism and Fascism," with sentences pronounced by "supreme courts appointed by the new provisional governments."

"Why not—sometimes?" he asks regarding the death penalty. He asserts that forced labor "does not work," and concludes "what is needed is justice, quick justice."

Quotations from a few of the questionnaires and letters follow:

Prof. J. Anton de Haas, Harvard University:

It is obviously impossible to punish "Germany." It is possible and desirable to punish the more prominent leaders. This punishment should be based solely upon the basis of the actual ascertainable crimes committed, not on the "philosophy" they have accepted.

Sidney Wallach, New York:

As to whom shall be punished, I would say all of those in your list should have a measure of punishment. The German people, in terms of deprivations of a national character; the others on a graduated basis depending upon their provable responsibility. . . . The form of punishment will vary depending upon the intensity of the personal participation and fanaticism.

Hans Ernest Fried, New York:

Germany should be admitted to the Society of Nations after Germany has fulfilled her obligations (indemnities, extradition of all war-guilty ones, Nazi criminals, etc.), and when a reliable post-Hitler regime is firmly entrenched in Germany, and when, therefore, the "era of peace" is being declared.

Paul E. Gropp, Exeter, N. H.:

I am certain that with good will toward Germany the German people will respond, provided that they feel that they are accepted as equals. . . . If the future government in Germany does not constitute a danger to the peace of the world, either economically or otherwise, it ought to be given aid and assistance by us.

Prof. Hans Kohn, Smith College:

In Germany's interest we must be hard, and just, and true—then Germany will re-educate itself.

Perry Dunlap Smith, Winnetka, Ill.:

It seems to me that we have got to build up the German's faith in himself and convince him that he really is one of the most valuable members of our present civilization, and that we all like him and want to have him join us in making a better world. I feel very strongly from my visit to Germany in 1935 and 1936 that they are suffering from a tremendous inferiority complex and are pathetically anxious to be liked and appreciated. I think if we build up on that side and tear down on the military side we may be able to get somewhere with them. Of course, I think also that it would be important to absolutely eliminate the fanatical members of the Nazi Party.

Lewis Mumford, Stanford University:

Reparations are demanded by the law of equity. Stolen property must be replaced, looted mines and natural resources must as far as possible be restored with equivalent materials, and damages should be repaired. The moral damage is irreparable and cannot be assessed or made good. . . . If one divides Germany one can unite Europe.

Charles Christophe, New York:

We must take charge of Germany by a thorough occupation, which must last until there is no question of German attitude. . . . I believe it will be possible to re-educate most Germans under these circumstances, and to use our own teachers and other experts to help in German schools and industry, if we avoid exploitation. The policy of understanding that in a minor way we've followed with China and South America should be our cue there.

Alfred Baker Lewis, New York:

It would be emphatically unwise to dismember Germany. Such a policy would poison the politics of the newly "Balkanized" German states for several generations, or until they were reunited, for the power of nationalism as a principle is so strong that the efforts of the German people to reunite politically would certainly be the dominant factor in the politics of those states and would tend to rekindle and keep alive German resentment against their conquerors. Similarly the efforts to keep German states apart would require the constant threat and possible use of force by her neighbors. That in turn would require continued maintenance of a large military establishment by her neighbors.

Clarence C. Little, Bar Harbor, Maine:

As regards the outstanding leaders of the party, provided these men are still alive at the end of the war—e. g. (for example) Hitler, Himmler, Göering and similar officials, I would think that treating them as ordinary prison labor would be much more intelligent and devastating than trying any system of exile such as that granted to Napoleon or Kaiser Wilhelm.

Frederick M. Stern, New Rochelle, N. Y

Death punishment on a large scale cannot be avoided. All property must be taken not only from those who belong to the robbers themselves, like Hitler, Göering, etc., but also from those who took their opportunity in buying Jewish, French, Dutch, Polish property for a scrap. . . . I am strongly in favor of dividing Germany, but not into a score of Liliput states. I would propose at least three states, cutting off Southern Germany (Bayern, Württemberg, Baden), which may be united with Austria in one state, the remaining western Germany (including the Ruhr) in a second state, and Prussia for the rest. One may consider forming a separate state from Silesia, Saxony, and some Sudeten-German territory, as far as such territory could be separated from Czechoslovakia without strategic disadvantage.

Harry W. Flannery, Los Angeles:

I do not believe we can institute a new form of Naziism, or rather anti-Naziism, that controls and censors the press, demands textbooks perverted as completely, according to our ideas, as the Nazis had distorted them to their ends. The press should be free. The school books and courses must, so far as possible, seek to tell truth. Teachers should be selected, not because they are anti-Nazi, but because they have proven themselves fair and unbiased, the kind—so far as possible—that incite a zeal to know the truth.

Hiram Motherwell, New York:

Why not poll public opinion as to the appropriate punishment? Any trial of war criminals is a publicity stunt and a necessary and useful one. Let us get that through our heads right away. Make it dramatic. But don't let us kid ourselves that we are God, executing divine justice. . . .

Let us forget the wrongs of the past. The Hebrews canceled all debts every seven years. Let us use all our influence to persuade people to cancel the memory of this historic nightmare, and concentrate everything they have to building the new world of plenty. Any kind, or thought, of reparation will only obstruct reconstruction. . . . We might try, for a change, letting the Germans solve their own problem, instead of subsidizing their militarists and reactionaries as we did in 1919. A. B.

SEEKING A JUST BALANCE

Question Marks in the New Air Age

ATLANTIC CLIPPER SKIMS HARBOR AS PILOT TAKES OFF FOR FOREIGN SHORES — Courtesy Pan American Airways

THE NEWS OF POSTWAR AVIATION has been happening so fast lately that you have to step back and look it all over to make sense out of it.

Why did our globe-trotting Senators focus such sharp and sometimes such bewildering attention on America's need for air bases in every part of the world?

Why is the Federal Civil Aeronautics Board being deluged with applications for new air routes, both at home and abroad? There are less than 20 American airlines today. Permission to establish at least 150 more has recently been sought.

Why are three Congressional committees, the State Department and the President all feverishly busying themselves with the issue of an undefined freedom of the air and how to use it?

Why has Prime Minister Winston Churchill taken Lord Beaverbrook into his Cabinet again and charged him with the task of formulating an air policy which will fit the whole British Empire?

Why are the United Nations already working to develop an international pact to govern postwar civil aviation?

Why are various American airlines flooding the press and the country with pamphlets and news releases arguing what they want to do and why, come peace?

The sum total of these moves is greater than its parts and the sum total is that the principal nations of the world find themselves about to leap into the middle of the air age of tomorrow with very little preparation.

The fact is that the war in the short span of two years has given fully a 10-year impetus to world air transport.

This means that there is already in the making a savage scramble for airways and air rights, for landing facilities and for the necessary political agreements between governments and between powerful companies, and unless these matters are approached constructively, chaos and cut-throat rivalry, instead of progress and healthy competition, will result.

Thus far, despite all the fancy phrases about "freedom of the air" and "open sky," there is more disagreement than agreement between the present and future competitors among the private airlines and between the principal governments, which still must determine concretely what they mean by "freedom of the air" and "open sky."

In order to see what remains to be settled let us look briefly at the points of agreement and the gaping holes of disagreement:

First, agreement between governments. It is generally agreed that if international air transport is to achieve anything approaching its potentialities there must exist for the airlines of all peaceful countries:

1. The right to fly over foreign territory without landing.
2. The right to fly to a foreign country and land without flying farther across a foreign country.
3. The right to fly into and over a foreign country with the privilege of landing for refueling, repairs, or safety. This is called the right of innocent transit.
4. All of these rights must be reciprocal.

Second, the vital points lacking agreement between governments. The points of disagreement are fewer but crucial. They concern:

1. The right to fly into a foreign country, land, and discharge and take on both passengers and cargo coming from or destined for foreign ports. This is restricted freedom of the air. This is partly closed "open sky." It would mean that there would be no competition with foreign airlines within the bounds of domestic air transport. Some national airlines might willingly accept such an arrangement.
2. The right to fly into a foreign country with the privilege of landing anywhere to discharge and pick up passengers or cargo at any point for any point, both inside and outside the country. This is unrestricted freedom of the air. This is completely "open sky." It would mean full freedom of competition between domestic and foreign airlines for passengers and commerce everywhere in the world. No private airline and no government has yet indicated its willingness to accept such an arrangement.

* * *

Some of the most imaginative and vigorous business leaders in the United States are behind America's thriving airlines. They have undertaken substantial financial risks in the decade before the war and are today serving brilliantly in the fighting. They see an almost undreamed future ahead, the just reward of their own enterprise. They want to safeguard their risks and benefit from their enterprise. But there is both agreement and disagreement between the private airlines as to how best they can do this.

The agreements between the private airlines are substantially these:

1. Competition between the companies operating within the United States, rather than domination by one or two lines.
2. Private ownership and private management of domestic airlines.
3. The maximum of private ownership and control in international airlines.
4. Federal regulation of American airlines operating both domestically and internationally.
5. Acquisition by the Government of the right to use the airports the United States has built during the war in foreign countries, the addition by every proper means of further civil and commercial outlets, and the negotiation of a world-wide right of peaceful flight. (This is No. 3 in the above list of points of agreement between governments.)

There is no manifest disagreement on public policy between the American airlines over domestic transport. There is a significant disagreement in the field of international air transport. The disagreement concerns whether there shall be one co-operative or Government-controlled American airline operating internationally or numerous American airlines all competing with one another and with foreign airlines in the international field.

* * *

The view that there should be a multiplicity of American companies competing in the world air market is taken by 16 of the domestic companies which have submitted such a recommendation to the Civil Aeronautics Board and is understood to be shared by the majority of a Government committee appointed by President Roosevelt and headed by Adolf A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, to report on postwar aviation.

The merit and workability of this view is questioned by the United Air Lines through its president, W. A. Patterson, and is also opposed by Pan American Airways through President Juan T. Trippe.

In support of this recommendation the 16 airlines joined to declare:

"The American's pride is that he builds only the best—whether vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, automobiles, or . . . airplanes. How does he know they're the best? Because in fair and square competition they've licked what used to be best. American air carriers, in their keenly contested race, each to have the country's best airline, spurred airplane manufacturers to build the world's best transport airplanes—the airplanes which in war are our military life lines.

"In a few short years, transport plane speeds jumped from 120 miles to more than 300 miles per hour. Hard wicker chairs gave way to downy leather-upholstered seats. Sleeper planes appeared. Who benefited from these improvements which cost the airlines constant work and heavy expenditures? The American traveler.

"In recommending policies for post-war international air transport the 16 domestic airlines urge free and open world-wide competition, reasonably regulated—not a single big airline—because that's the proven way. That's the way Americans have learned to build the best and operate the best."

The United Airlines, on the other hand, announces itself ready for "joint or co-operative operations" internationally. It points to the form and character of foreign competition which the United States will face in seven countries—Great Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Russia, Holland, and Sweden—each of which will have a single chosen instrument "government-owned."

"We may reasonably assume," the United Airlines says, "that foreign competition will demand some equal distribution of schedules. All British reports on this subject indicate such to be their view. Under the philosophy of the Atlantic Charter an equal distribution could be expected. The 43 airplanes needed to serve a possible 1948 demand, distributed equally among seven foreign countries and the U. S. A., would result in six airplanes for each country. If more than one United States company is to participate in the United States share of the North Atlantic competition, no one United States company could be an outstanding success in view of such a narrow market without completely ruining its United States competitors, unless such competitors received a very heavy public subsidy to insure survival."

President Trippe of the powerful and pioneering Pan American Airways bluntly advocates the creation of one American international airline "strong enough to compete with the great foreign flag transport monopolies."

If there is to be unrestricted international competition in the future, nearly all the American lines are getting ready to enter it energetically. Pan American would span the globe east and west and extend its already large network in the Western Hemisphere. American Airlines plans to fly between Chicago and New York and London and Paris. Northeast Airlines looks to Moscow. Eastern at the moment only plans to Buenos Aires. TWA envisages extensions to Paris and Hawaii, and Northwest Airlines has its eyes on Calcutta via Kiska. Chicago & Southern would take passengers and cargo to Batavia via Vladivostok, Shanghai, and Saigon. And many other applications are before the CAA.

A great and unexplored future of commerce and universality stretches out ahead if the governments and the airlines find ways to bridge the disagreements which still remain in implementing the coming age of air.

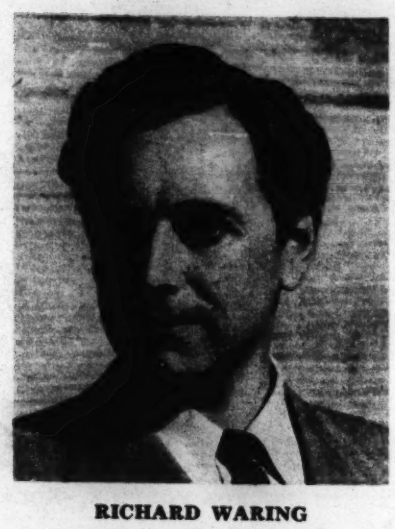
Tomorrow's

By Frank Daugherty

PERRY COMO

SONNY TUFTS

LON McALLISTER



RICHARD WARING

DAVE CLARK

ARTURO de CORDOVA

BARRY SULLIVAN (Above)

IN SOMETHING LESS than two years, Hollywood has given 6,000 men to the armed forces. In round figures, this amounts to about one third of the estimated 18,000 men working in this center of the film industry. More than 1,200 of the 6,000 who have gone are players—men who have appeared before the cameras.

Of that 1,200, more than 50 are top-flight players and stars, capable of carrying a production on their own shoulders. There are too many of them to list here, but included are Gene Autry, Melvyn Douglas, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Glenn Ford, Clark Gable, Raymond Massey, Henry Fonda, Robert Montgomery, David Niven, James Stewart, Robert Taylor, and Tyrone Power.

There is no use pretending that this wholesale loss of men has not left a gap. It has. Less than six months ago, when the number was much smaller, one of Hollywood's foremost producers complained to this writer (who wrote down what he was told because he believed it then himself) that the loss of such players, if continued even a matter of a few months, would cripple the industry.

A few thousand persons, this producer said, would go to see pictures in which substitutes for these men played; but Hollywood needs men who can draw 30,000,000 persons to see a single picture. This, he said, was the basis of the industry's structure. It had built these stars to a point where they could draw patrons in these numbers. Without them, the costs of pictures would become prohibitive.

♦ ♦ ♦

Well, what has the result been in this six months? For one thing, parenthetically, this writer is ashamed that he didn't remember at once that he had seen nearly all of the above-mentioned stars when they were newcomers in the film industry themselves. With one or two exceptions, they all began awkwardly. It took some time and patience and a good deal of training to make them stars, it is true; but no one has ever heard that the industry lost money on them during the training period. It simply made more money on them after they were fully prepared to carry the weight of their pictures, that's all.

Pictures, as everyone knows, are still being made. They are still making money. They are—as may not be so well known—making more money than they ever made before. They are doing so well that most studios are releasing their big pictures at greater and greater intervals, and piling up backlogs of pictures they can use during any emergency of the future. Few industries are so well prepared for exigencies.

Of course, there are still big names in most of the pictures issued. James Cagney and Charles Boyer and Charles Laughton and Mickey Rooney are still about, and still making pictures. But there will be names, and faces, in future productions—some of them in the very near future—with which the public may not be so familiar. Million dollar productions are being risked on these unknowns, not because of anything they have done particularly but because they are fresh and entertaining in themselves, in their own personalities, and in potential value for the screen.

Some of these newcomers were getting their start about the time the war broke; some of them, such as William Bendix and Gene Kelly, and others, are from the Broadway stage. But quite a number of them have never faced an audience except in little theater and school productions, and could not have thought of themselves as potential material for the screen even so short a time as a year ago.

♦ ♦ ♦

"The gates were never so wide open," says Variety, the show-world paper, "for those who show promise of entertainment gifts. Much of the hocus-pocus, the contrived mystery, which used to go into the grooming of a nobody into a film somebody has been flung aside."

Here are some of the names, and the pictures you have seen them in, or are soon going to see them in:

Lon McAllister, who was in "Stage Door Canteen," will shortly be seen in "Home in Indiana," at Fox.

Sonny Tufts was so good in his first picture, "So Proudly We Hail," that he at once advanced to star rating. He is with Paramount.

ROBERT MONTGOMERY

ROBERT TAYLOR

CESAR ROMERO

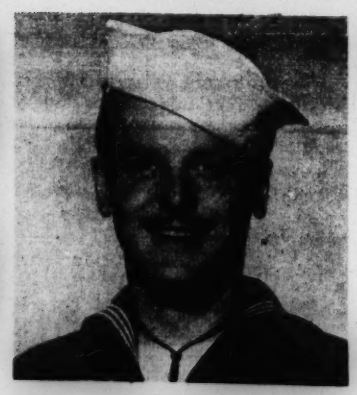
RICHARD NEY

ROBERT STERLING

JOHN PAINE

RICHARD GREENE

JEFFREY LYNN



GIG YOUNG

GEORGE MONTGOMERY

Stars Today

ROBERT ALDA

JOHN SHEPPERD

JOHN HARVEY

JOHN SUTTON

DICK HAYNES

WILLIAM EYTHE

Arturo de Cordova, famous in Mexico as its foremost screen star, was in "Hostages" and "For Whom the Bell Tolls," and is opposite Joan Fontaine in "Frenchman's Creek," another Paramount picture.

James Brown and Barry Sullivan are other Paramount finds, the latter playing at present in "Rainbow Island," and soon to be featured in "Incendiary Blonde."

William Eythe, at Fox, had his first opportunity in "OxBow Incident," with "Song of Bernadette" and "The Eve of St. Mark" soon following. His studio hopes for big things from him.

Radio lost a star announcer and baseball a possible big-league outfielder when John Hodiak came to films. He was with Frank Morgan in "A Stranger in Town" at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, which has him under contract, and more recently in Fox's "Lifeboat," the Alfred Hitchcock picture.

Gregory Peck, in "Keys of the Kingdom"; Perry Como, in "Broadway After Dark"; John Harvey, in "Pin Up Girl"—these are three other Fox finds.

Robert Ryan at R. K. O. has played in three pictures. But he was discovered by Pare Lorentz, the documentary director, who was to have used him in his first fiction picture, never finished. Ryan's latest picture is "Tender Comrade," in which he plays opposite Ginger Rogers.

George Givot was seen first in "Behind the Rising Sun," a potpourri of war sensations; but he was better than the picture, and he will be seen again soon.,

* * *

Turhan Bey, the young Turkish actor, is being groomed for stardom by Universal. They cast him first in some of their horror pictures, and were surprised to see his fan mail soar to figures usual only with stars. They have lent him to Miss Katherine Hepburn for her leading man in "Dragon Seed" at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. Horror pictures seem definitely in his past. David Bruce and Robert Paige have come ahead at the same studio.

Columbia let Tom Neal go to R. K. O. for "Behind the Rising Sun," and he, too, seems to have survived the picture. Jess Barker in "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Bill Carter in "My Kingdom for a Cook," and Worth Parker and Larry Parks are others this studio is grooming for leads.

Michael O'Shea was on Broadway in "The Eve of St. Mark," and had a second try at his rôle in the same production when Fox converted it into a picture; but he has had noteworthy rôles besides. He will be Jack London in the production which Samuel Bronston produced for United Artists, and he was with Barbara Stanwyck in "Lady of Burlesque." He seems an almost certain favorite.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer put Robert Walker into the lead of "See Here, Private Hargrove," and believe they have in him a top-notch new performer. John Craven, Frank Craven's son, and Keenan Wynn, Ed Wynn's son, have each had important leads at this studio.

Jackie Jenkins, at the same studio, stole a picture out from under the exceedingly able Mickey Rooney's nose; and James Craig, in the same picture, also made his mark as a leading man. The picture was Saroyan's "The Human Comedy."

Jesse Lasky, at the Warner Studio, risked nearly a million dollars on a complete newcomer, Robert Alda, whom he put into the name rôle in his life of George Gershwin, called "Rhapsody in Blue." William Prince, Warner Anderson, Tom Tully, John Alvin, and Robert Hutton all distinguished themselves in the Warner picture, "Destination Tokyo," a story of the American submarine service today.

Helmut Dantine has justified the important rôles into which he has been cast since he was first given the rôle of the Nazi flyer in "Mrs. Miniver." He is sure of more important parts immediately.

* * *

There are others who could be named, but these are a fair sample of the new things happening in films. As it is with the players, so it is with other picture people. The absence of able directors has given youngsters a chance in this important department, too. Producers who have gone away to the war have left openings into which independent young men with means, and sometimes without, have stepped to make their own productions, often at great hazard. The long list of writers with the Army and Navy public relations departments means that long lists of new writers are being tried out in Hollywood on the productions which still have to go gradually before the cameras.

The question may naturally be asked why these newcomers, most of them young, most of them able-bodied, are not in the services, too. It is not without an answer. Some of them have been, and were later discharged for one reason or another. Some are still awaiting their call and will go momentarily—perhaps before this reaches print. But meantime they will have had the chance that isn't offered in Hollywood more than once in a lifetime, the chance to be seen in important parts in important pictures before they have had to undergo the long uphill climb that usually precedes such opportunity.

And meantime, too, the public sees the new faces it has needed to see for some time. It sees Tomorrow's Stars Today.

HENRY FONDA

TYRONE POWER

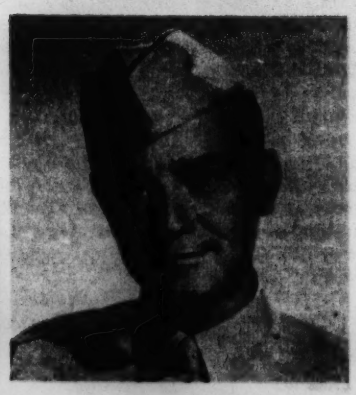
JOHN HUSTON

JAMES STEWART

CLARK GABLE

CRAIG STEVENS

VICTOR MATURE



LEW AYRES

ALAN LADD

ROBERT PRESTON

Searchlight on Africa

By Henry S. Villard

MOROCCAN CHIEF FEASTS AMERICANS—Members of Staff of Lieut.-Gen. Mark Clark Seated in Tent Set Up for the Occasion. Containers Used to Keep Food Warm Shown in Foreground

Associated Press, U. S. Coast Guard Photos

"MERCY TRUCKS" ACCOMPANY U. S. ARMY IN NORTH AFRICA—Doughboys Watch Red Cross Ambulance Swing Aboard at African Port as They Prepare to Invade Sicily

NEVER BEFORE has the word Africa meant so much to the people of the United States. . . . Africa is a vast territory, three and one half times as big as the United States, with a population about as large. . . .

In these days of miraculously fast transportation, the existence of such a huge land with still undeveloped riches and a relatively primitive native population is alone enough to arouse our curiosity. In addition, the war has turned a powerful searchlight on Africa, focusing attention on its strategic position and bringing home the fact that there are intricate problems to be solved there if future threats to world peace are to be avoided.

From Brazzaville to Casablanca, from Accra to Nairobi, from Eritrea to Cairo, our boys in uniform are learning today what Africa is like. Many of them will come back with a first-hand knowledge of those problems which must be considered in any organization for the peace —problems dealing with the orderly exploitation of raw materials, with the opportunity for trade by all nations.

Our first contact with Africa is traceable to the iniquitous practice of slave trading. To our forefathers, perhaps, as in the case of the other raiding nations, it did not seem particularly wrong to land upon an alien coast, seize its helpless people and consign them and their descendants to slavery—all in the name of progress and the upbuilding of civilization. . . .

But early in the nineteenth century a bright spot appeared in the unpleasant picture. After the Acts of 1818 and 1819 had declared trading in slaves to be piracy, colonization societies in the Eastern States made efforts to transport and settle in Africa the increasing number of slaves who had obtained their freedom and for whom no economic solution appeared to exist in this country. The plans first took tangible form in 1821, when, in a transaction reminiscent of the purchase of Manhattan Island, a strip of land on the edge of the continent nearest to South America was obtained from the natives of West Africa "for a miscellaneous assortment, including muskets, tobacco, umbrellas, hats, soap, calico, and other things."

Philanthropy and government joined hands in the founding of what is now Liberia. . . . Liberia's declaration of independence was proclaimed on July 24, 1847, and treaties were soon afterward negotiated with various European countries.

On all the checkerboard map of Africa our ties with the Negro Republic of Liberia have been the most intimate. With a constitution, flag and government patterned on our own, with a history of American encouragement and supervision against possible foreign encroachments, it is natural that Liberia should constitute our main link with the Africa of today. Liberia looms out of all proportion to its size for a number of reasons.

* * *

For one thing, Liberia is a source of that vital commodity, rubber. The Firestone plantations, American-owned, are producing about 35,000,000 pounds annually. Another point is Liberia's favorable situation at the so-called narrows of the South Atlantic. According to precise measurement of the air routes, the Pan American Airways base at Fisherman Lake, Liberia, is actually nearer to Brazil than the French port of Dakar. The implications of such a strategic location in the aerial age that is sure to follow this war are quite obvious.

Liberia stands ready to encourage American enterprise. . . .

Mention should be made here of our relations with Ethiopia. No discussion of Africa would be complete without reference to the valiant Kingdom of Haile Selassie, one of the first victims of Axis aggression and the first to recover its independence. During the entire period of Italian occupation, the United States Government steadfastly refused to recognize Italy's claim to sovereignty over Ethiopian territory. I have been assured by Mr. Yilma Deressa, Vice-Minister of Finance of Ethiopia, who was the chief Ethiopian delegate to the recent International Food Conference at Hot Springs, that this attitude on the part of our Government will never be forgotten in his country.

An extraordinary development of Africa's physical resources is taking place today. The war has created an insatiable demand for minerals, lumber, foodstuffs and tropical produce of every sort, draining off surpluses and awakening new demands in hitherto untouched regions. Under Lend-Lease, military supplies have flowed in a steady stream to the defense of African territories; modern roads and railways have been constructed; air bases have dotted the landscapes and the airplane has become a familiar sight; ports have been enlarged and improved. As new needs have arisen under the emergency, the demand has increased for such little-known ores as tantalite of columbite, and for such exotic products as shea butter and kapok and calabar beans and pyrethrum. In the cause of victory, agents of this Government have flown hither and yon collecting valuable products for shipment to the Allied war machine. The expansion of trade which has occurred in each direction is limited only by the desperately overburdened shipping facilities.

* * *

Such has been the impact of war on the economy of Africa that far-reaching results may be anticipated. The artificial stimulus has caused many changes in methods of production and in the utilization of native labor. A new standard of living has been introduced, from which Africa cannot retreat.

Now what of the postwar period? To what extent will our ships continue to ply the waters of Africa, laden with building supplies and machinery on the one hand and returning with valuable tropical cargoes on the other? Common sense tells us that the wartime pitch cannot be maintained, that the requirements of the African bases will diminish sharply. It is problematical to what degree our Lend-Lease arrangements will permit us to extend the projects which have so materially assisted the common war effort in Africa. War goods will be replaced by peace goods, and our normal shipments of automobiles, radios, leaf tobacco and hardware will be resumed.

Yet trade is bound to grow over the years. We would not be American if we were not interested in that. Moreover, our recently developed use for some of Africa's products may well persist after the war. The staggering consumption of metals alone may seriously affect our own reserves, for instance, of manganese, copper, and tin. Natural resources such as exist in Africa offer great reservoirs for development and use by the peoples of the world—including those indigenous to Africa. In the past these reservoirs have in some instances been responsible for international jealousies and bitter strife. . . .

When the time comes to formulate the conditions for the better world we all hope will follow the present struggle, I feel certain that the American principle of equality of opportunity in trade will remain a paramount factor in Africa, applicable in the colonies of whatever nationality. Furthermore, our interest in Africa is not that of the pirates of old who plundered and robbed and took without giving in return. Africa needs our skills and services in order to achieve greater productivity, just as we need access to Africa's resources. There will be ample room for co-operative effort in the working out of mutually beneficial economic undertakings. Opportunities for American aid of one kind or another in Africa after the war will be boundless. . . .

Some of our allies in this great war have looked with mixed feelings at America's interest in the future treatment of Africa and its inhabitants. Yet it is entirely natural in a war for the Four Freedoms that we as Americans should openly discuss the question of political advancement for the natives of Africa. That does not mean we intend to see one set of views or another enforced, or that we even listen seriously to the extremists who advocate the instant liberation of all dependencies from external control. Aside from the chaos and confusion which would result from casting adrift on the uncertain political seas great masses of inexperienced people, the readiness of the communities involved requires the most serious thought.

* * *

We should furthermore remember that only a small minority of the peoples in the colonies have expressed a desire for self-government. While we may assume that many more would ask for it if they knew what it meant and were able to make their wishes known, it is also true that many of the inhabitants of these colonies are actually opposed to self-government. In Nigeria, for example, numerous Africans oppose it on the ground that they receive a greater measure of justice from British courts than they do from the African courts functioning in the same districts, and because of the fear that many of the people would fare less well under a purely African regime.

We reserve to ourselves full liberty of discussion on such important questions affecting the advance of mankind. But in fairness to the colonial powers who are our allies, and for the sake of greater unity in war and peace, we would do well to reflect that we have minorities in territories under the United States flag who call for self-government. Even though many Americans may agree with them, we would scarcely welcome being advised by our Allies to hasten the grant of self-government wherever it is asked. If we consider how thorny are the problems in our own territories, we will be less hasty in reaching a conclusion about Africa.

[Excerpts from speech delivered at the Chautauqua Institute, Chautauqua, New York.]

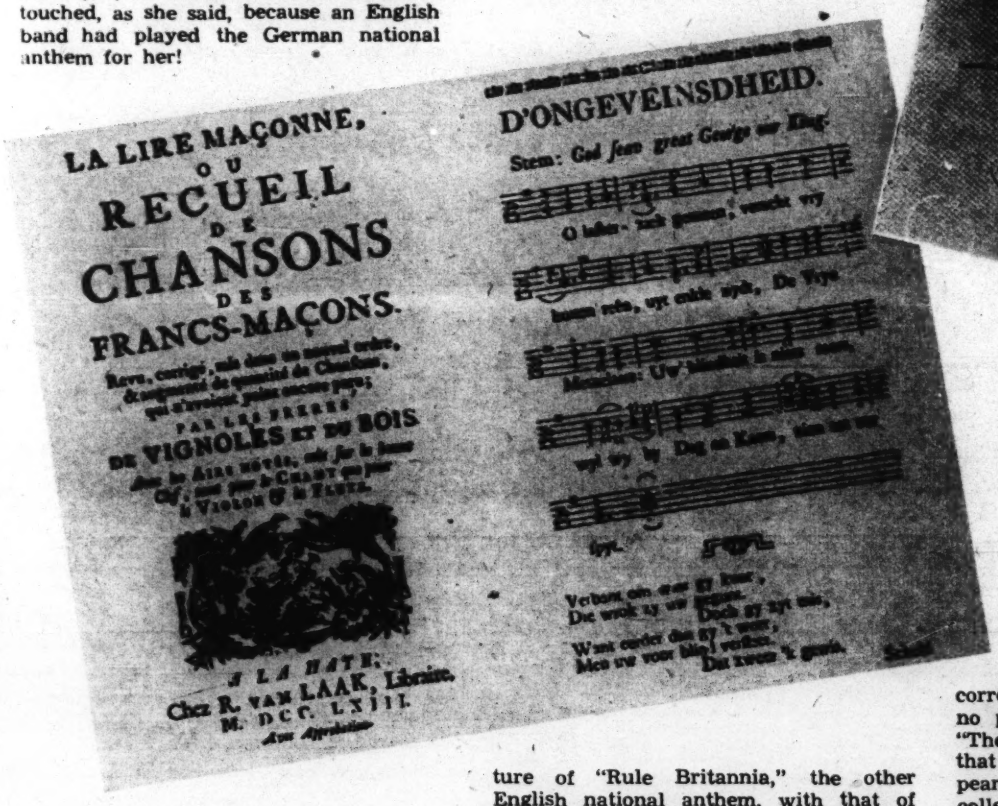
National Anthems the World Around

By Paul Nettl

THERE IS PROBABLY no other melody in the world sung so often as the English national anthem, whose melody is also that of "America." It sounds like a fervent prayer. With its solemnity and dignity and its penetratingly balanced harmonic structure, it has an almost mythical attraction for countless nations. The most musical people in the world, the Germans, were not in a position to select a national anthem of their own and sang their "Heil dir im Siegeskranz" to the tune of "God Save the King." It is said that in the first World War English and American soldiers and their German opponents, lying in parallel trenches, often sang the same melody in unison, each group with its own text. In this way human beings fighting one another were united for a moment through the power of this anthem.

["Roll Out the Barrel" was sung by soldiers on both sides in the early stages of the present war. The Nazis claimed it was a German folk song. Actually, it was a product of "Tin Pan Alley." —ED.]

The melody of "God Save the King" was so popular in Germany that it passed for a German folk song. In England they tell the story of a German cook whom Sir Charles Hallé, the well-known director and pianist, had engaged. On the day of her arrival from Hamburg she took a walk through the streets of London, and when she returned home tears were in her eyes, because she had been so touched, as she said, because an English band had played the German national anthem for her!



Title Page of One of the Earliest Printings of the "King Tune." At Left: Title Page and Specimen Music Page of First Edition of "God Save the King" in a European Masonic Song Book. Courtesy Library of Congress

It is now more than amazing that in this time of world drama the English royal hymn should have its second hundredth anniversary. It is true that musicians and musicologists have disagreed as to who composed the melody. Some ascribed it to Dr. John Bull of the Elizabethan era, others to Purcell, and then again others to Handel; and the French like to look upon Lully as the composer. A short time ago a Vichy minister declared the English had taken the hymn from the French, a legend which has been prevalent since the apocryphal memoirs of the Duchess of Perth in 1831 and those of Lady von Crequi, which have been proved to be a forgery. The German musicologist and famous authority on Handel, Friedr. Chrysander, one of the foremost experts in the field of English musical history, has proved that the English composer, Henry Carey, was the composer of the song, and I believe that the various older and more recent theories have not affected the validity of his thesis. All the evidence points toward 1943 as the proper two hundredth anniversary of "God Save the King."

It is true that the melody belongs to the category of "traveling melodies." In one of the harpsichord sonatas of Purcell we find a similarity and in a lute book which the German Fabritius wrote down in 1605 we believe we can find the anthem in its primitive form. This melody, which is in the rhythm of the old dance Gagliarda (called by Shakespeare Cinque Pas), was, so to say, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, on everybody's tongue. And it even occurred again as a "bright idea" to Anton Dvořák, when he was in America 50 years ago and wrote down a melody which he had thought out as a new American national anthem.

It is characteristic that the Freemasons were the ones who took the melody from England to the Continent. For in a Dutch Masonic song book of 1763 we find it for the first time on non-English territory.

Almost all the German states adopted the melody. Only in Austria it did not take root, possibly because it was not cheerful enough. But beginning with little Liechtenstein and Switzerland and going over Russia to South America, it was sung and is well known; also in the United States (to the words written by Samuel F. Smith in 1832), particularly during the Civil War, it became popular in the Northern States.

When one compares the musical structure of "Rule Britannia," the other English national anthem, with that of "God Save the King," it is easily understood why "Rule Britannia" remained exclusively British and never became international. "God Save the King" was monarchical, it was a prayer for the King, for the country. It could be used as a prayer anywhere. Not so the hymn, "Rule Britannia," the hymn of the English Empire. When, in 1740, it appeared for the first time in the masque, "Alfred," it resulted in an ovation for the composer, Dr. Arne. This hymn is, in fact, typically British, that is, it has the solemn Handel style which expressed so clearly the might and wealth of Great Britain in the eighteenth century. Richard Wagner liked it particularly well and said once that the first eight notes were, musically speaking, the most typical expression of the British race, that in this anthem the whole British character was contained. "Rule Britannia" was a common anthem of all Great Britain in that its composer was an Englishman, the writer of the text, James Thompson, a Scot, and the singer who sang it for the first time an Irishman.

Wagner, with his remark that "Rule Britannia" expresses the idea of the English Empire, has hit the mark. One can say that every nation has the anthem corresponding to its mental state. It is no pure chance that the Americans in "The Star-Spangled Banner" picked out that melody of John Stafford which appeared just 160 years ago in a London collection with the text, "To Anacreon in Heaven." When we look at the original version of the song we are struck immediately in the final bars by the Old English, triumphant character of the melody, quite similar to that of "Rule Britannia," and which goes back over Handel to Purcell.

Also in another respect I should like to agree with the Wagner theory, if one examines the most recent "national anthem" of the Nazis, the "Horst Wessel Song." Horst Wessel, who is today considered by the Nazis as a national hero, was an extremely problematical character, whose favorite melody was one of those which occasionally are sung in low cabarets of the seaports. When he "wrote" his famous song he used this questionable melody. I remember as a boy having heard the melody in Bohemia and am of the opinion that it originated there.

The melody, however, was used by sailors in Hamburg dives for a song which told of a voyage to Africa, in the course of which the hero is captured by pirates, but later is freed by a German prince.

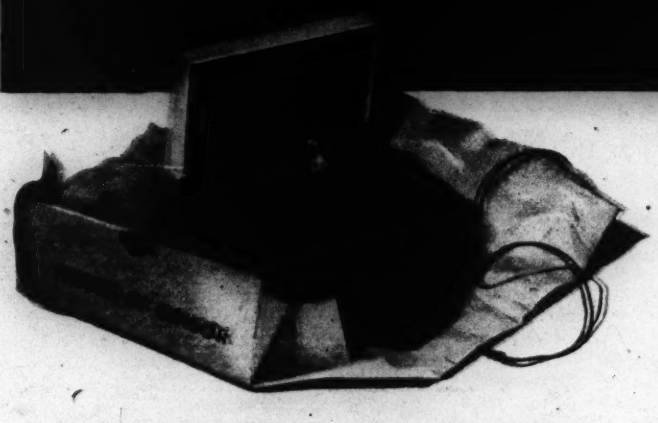
In the first World War, Czech soldiers sang a march tune to the melody and German soldiers mocked them with it. Hindenburg once ridiculed Hitler, because of his Austrian origin, as "the Bohemian corporal." Is it possible that the Horst Wessel song, the favorite song of the Führer, was really a Bohemian corporal's song? I would not like to insult the Czech nation.

However, one thing is certain: This song expresses no enthusiasm for battle, but the spirit of enslaved souls, which spirit was evident in all of the texts written to it. This song is, so to say, an unheroic invasion song.

The "Internationale" of the Russians is better. It is a real battle song with its militant tempo, the decisiveness of its rhythms, and its signal refrain which today incites millions in Russia to battle.

It is remembered that Toscanini always refused to play the "Giovinezza," the party song of the Italian Fascists, because it seemed to him to be musically inferior. It is a mutilation of a German soldier song still sung today to the text, "Drum ade, ade." It was only natural that the future Hitler slave, Mussolini, should pick out a corrupted German melody as his national anthem. The song will disappear as quickly as the party which it symbolized.

Yes, one can learn much historical philosophy and national psychology from the national anthems. It is noteworthy that the "people without music," as the Germans like to call the English, produced a national anthem which became and is a thing of veneration for all the German lands and all of Europe and the whole world. And it is amazing that the race of Bach and of Wagner was not able to create its own national anthem. Even the second official national anthem of present-day Germany, "Deuschland, Deutschland über Alles," is the former Austrian national anthem which the good Haydn borrowed from the treasury of Slavic folk songs. Wagner is correct! A people is mirrored in its hymns. It is mirrored better in its hymns than in the music of its great geniuses who stand far above the psychology of the people and the philosophy of the masses.



"Your voice in the wind...I could hear it so plain"

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"Big Inch" and "Little Big Inch"

By Mary Hor[illegible]

"HUMAN SWAB" CLEANS 24-INCH STEEL PIPE

SOMEDAY an American epic may be written about pipelines.

Pipelines brought crude oil to the thirsty East and to the armies poised to liberate Europe in a time of dire need.

First the "Big Inch" slithered across the country from Texas to New York. Now comes its little brother, "Little Big Inch," which is about to begin delivery of petroleum products over its first leg and may be carrying them all the way from the Texas oil fields to the East Coast as early as January, 1944.

They have been given the family name "Big Inch" because they are made out of outsize pipe, larger than is usually used. The "Big Inch" is 24 inches in diameter; "Little Big Inch," 20 inches.

Both are engineering marvels. Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes has called them "as typically American as Grand Coulee Dam."

To the men who built them, they seem almost human. "Well, baby, you're finished," muttered the welder who sewed the last seam on the side of the Big Inch.

"You can't sink a pipeline," was the argument that persuaded custodians of America's precious steel stock to dole out a share to pipelines in the middle of a war. A year and 10 days after the "Big Inch" was started, Texas oil began flowing into a Philadelphia refinery and a week later into its New York Harbor terminal. When all pumping stations are finally working, the pipe will deliver more than 300,000 barrels of crude oil a day.

The "Little Big Inch" will carry heating oil and kerosene, first to Norris City, Ill., and later to Linden, N. J., whence it can be shipped by tank car to New England and northern New York.

* * *

The men who built these pipelines are among the heroes of the war. The enemies they have conquered include mountains, blizzards, and a serious steel shortage. From white-collar designers to the "rag men" crawling in the mud, each deserves his share of credit.

Men of Polish, Irish, and Lithuanian descent, Negroes, Indians, and half-breeds were among those who made up the vast army of welding, cleaning, doping, covering and backfilling gangs. Some had helped on other pioneer jobs—a pipeline across the deserts of Mesopotamia, another over the mountains and through the swamps of Colombia and Venezuela. This was the biggest and toughest job of all. They became the commandos of industry.

Most people would not understand their lingo. They talk about "cats," "bull plugs," and "snitchers." They themselves are saw-filers, swab men, dope carriers, and bull-dozer operators.

The swab man is a human mole who crawls or, rather, rolls through each pipe to remove dirt, field mice, snakes and other denizens of the field which may have taken over before the pipe was swung into place.

The tenacity of pipeliners is tremendous. At the office of the Petroleum Administrator for War, they tell this story: A pipe foreman, one day, stood in front of a steep Pennsylvania foothill. Two of his pipe-laying machines had been knocked out. It looked as if he were going to fall behind schedule.

"We can't put the line up the hill," he mused. "Not on purpose, we can't. But, by gosh, we're going to accident her up there."

The pipeline went over that hill that very day. More than once men with casual contempt for personal danger and casual pride in their work "accidented" the big pipeline to its place on schedule.

Twice after the pipeline was laid veteran workmen had to drop what they were doing and rush to repair emergency breaks. When the Arkansas River flooded last spring, it changed its course and washed out a section of the newly built pipeline. Workmen rushed in and installed a 20-inch makeshift loop until the damage could be repaired.

Sometime later defective piping turned up in the "Big Inch" between Phoenixville, Pa., and Linden, N. J. Working day and night, the pipeliners repaired more than 40 breaks caused by poorly manufactured pipe.

* * *

"Repairing the breaks was far from a simple job," Assistant PAW Administrator Ralph K. Davies recounts. "First, the line was filled with water to push out the oil remaining in it, so as to prevent any property damage from oil spills when the line broke under testing.

"Then, with watchers spread out over the entire 86 miles from Phoenixville to Linden, pressure was applied gradually until maximum test pressure was reached. A waiting crew sped to the scene of each break, the ditch was opened, and the pipe replaced or repaired.

"Altogether this happened 44 times before the engineers got the pressure high enough to certify that the line could be operated safely. The speed with which the job was done is another tribute to the skill of the oil industry's pipeliners."

While the "Big Inch" pipelines have taken the spotlight, smaller lines are also doing their share to win the war. Since the outset of the oil emergency more than 2,000 miles of second-hand pipe has been dug up, salvaged, and relocated. To this has been or is being added about 4,000 miles of new lines, all of which will be directly or indirectly siphoning petroleum from America's oil fields to the battle-fronts.

Other lesser pipelines soon to come into use include:

The 335-mile, 12-inch Magnolia Pipeline from Midland to Corsicana, Texas, which will provide another much-needed outlet for oil from rich West Texas fields. If delivery of materials is made on schedule this line will begin operation in March.

A 250-mile, eight-inch Sinclair Products Line from East Chicago to Toledo, which is expected to go into operation in December. The products will be shipped eastward from Toledo by lake tanker during the "open" season and will also be used to maintain inventories in near-by Midwestern cities.

A 16-inch Stanolind Pipeline which will move 65,000 barrels of oil a day from the West Texas-New Mexico Permian Basin, last known area in which current United States crude oil production capacity can be substantially increased, to Drumright, Okla.

A new 1,200-mile natural gas pipeline to be built from the Southwest to the Appalachian manufacturing area for operation during the winter of 1944-45 in order to prevent interruption in war production.

BLASTING SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BED FOR "BIG INCH"

TRACTOR LOWERS PIPE CAREFULLY INTO ITS BED

Wide World and Associated Press Photos

OVER HILLS, DOWN DALES, OIL DITCH STRETCHES EASTWARD

Good-Neighbor Puppets

By Beatrice Oppenheim

Kodachromes by Vernon Lewis

"GARDENING IS FUN," SAYS FARMER SNARKY

NEWEST GOOD-WILL AMBASSADOR to our Central and South American neighbors is Farmer Snarky, an ingratiating little chap in overalls. Although he is only knee-high, this diplomat has a good head on his shoulders—and two extra heads to register changes of mood. Farmer Snarky can look pleased, ferocious, or amazed; and if his future work should call for other expressions, his creator, Bil Baird, will manufacture the proper faces for him.

Marionette star of an all-puppet, full-color motion picture called "Gardening Is Fun," Snarky has been intrusted with a real mission by the office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs at Washington. His job is to show farmers south of the Rio Grande how easy and profitable it is to grow Yankee vegetables like peas, string beans, carrots, tomatoes, potatoes, lettuce and radishes. Snarky and his troupe of tiny actors puts the message across with a simple and vivacious charm.

In addition to soundmen, 15 artists and technicians took three and a half months to create characters and stage properties, rehearse and "shoot" the one-reel motion picture. After cutting, the film will run only 10 minutes, but puppeteers Bil and Cora Baird are making certain that every one of the 600 seconds of instruction is packed, also, with entertainment.

From inspiration to final editing, "Gardening Is Fun" is the joint creation of Bil Baird and his wife, Cora. This attractive artist-actor pair wrote the script, designed the marionettes and settings, and supervised all construction. Bil also directed the shooting, arranged the music, played a couple of instruments, and probably will speak Snarky's lines on the Spanish, as well as English sound tracks. Cora manipulated Snarky through his part before the camera, pulling the strings to make him walk, bend, kneel, open his mouth, roll his eyes, cock an eyebrow, gesticulate, swing a hoe, and even tremble.

* * *

The scenario of this good-neighbor effort tells an engaging little story. Farmer Snarky falls asleep over a government seed catalog. He dreams of sowing a truck garden of towering plants loaded with gigantic, brightly colored vegetables. Destructive bugs swoop down in a mass raid on this super-farm, but Snarky stands them off single-handed. The chief of the invaders, biggest and fiercest of all, then flies to the attack. Hero and villain duel it out, hero armed with a hoe, the insect wielding a carrot stalk. The invader is vanquished, of course, and Snarky drives home to his wife, his donkey cart piled with the huge harvest. He awakens from his dream stimulated to try the Victory Garden program.

The Co-ordinator's office is having "Gardening Is Fun" made in Spanish and Portuguese. It will be distributed at the request of officials of the other American republics for showings in rural community centers as well as regular theaters in Central and South America. The English version will be "unofficial."

Although the picture is not yet quite ready to tour the other Americas, the Federal agency has already asked the Bairds for a sequel, twice as long, to encourage Latin-American farmers to raise their own dairy cows. A third film (its subject still a secret) is being discussed; and no one yet knows just how many more ventures there will be in this happy form of good-will propaganda.

Despite the apparent simplicity of "Gardening Is Fun," extraordinary care was required to work out the details. Vegetable plants had to be pictorially handsome, and accurate down to the last leaf. Each bug had to have as definite a personality as that previous ambassador, Donald Duck's pal, Joe Carioca. Snarky, his donkey and cart, his rooster, his wife, his house, and even the faraway mountains beyond his fields were given all the glamorous reality of fine fairy-tale illustrations.

Bil Baird figures it took 250 hours to create Snarky. Thirty-six hours were required just to set his eyes properly. Most puppets are completed in about 50 hours.

Bil has positive ideas as to what a puppet ought to be.

"I don't try," he explains, "to make my puppets 'real' people. To me, they're ideas. They have to be believable and act logically, of course, but they cannot have complete personalities like humans. Snarky, for example, is just a happy little fellow who works hard. A living farmer, naturally, has many complicated traits, but not a puppet. The good characters are all good; the bad, symbols of evil."

Cinema puppets are something special. They have to be photogenic from all angles, not just in front view. They must be expressive in close-ups, and scaled precisely to their frame.

When the Bairds need a new actor, Bil "dreams him up" first with sketch pencil. As soon as the drawings are satisfactory, the actor is translated into clay. Both Bairds then study the model critically for a long time before Bil and his carpenter, Louie Miller, begin carving the final figure. Cora gives the puppets their coiffures, and, with the aid of a dressmaker, fashions costumes.

Marionettes can be manufactured from the fine mahogany of a discarded piano, bits of felt saved from an old hat, leather scraps snipped from a wornout pocketbook—but puppet clothes are expensive. A miniature dress suit costs as much as $30, an evening gown $10. One of the 450 puppets that hang in the Bairds' big studio in New York City owns a real ermine wrap. An example of the exact detailing is Snarky's overalls, which are true blue jeans. Even the handkerchief in his back pocket is cut to correct scale.

Bil Baird's career as a puppeteer got under way at the age of eight, when his father, a chemical engineer, made him his first marionette. By the time he reached high school, Bil was giving puppet productions of "Treasure Island" in the attic of his home in Iowa.

After college and the Chicago Institute of Fine Arts, Bil traveled in Europe, playing an accordion to pay expenses. Later, he joined the staff of Tony Sarg, puppet maker and illustrator, and for three years was in charge of building balloon animals for Macy's Thanksgiving Day parades in New York.

Until recently, Bil was busy designing puppets for advertising purposes, good-will ambassadors for well-known brands of meat, groceries, furs, cleaning powders. At the Chicago World's Fair in 1933, he directed three troupes of puppeteers giving 70 commercial shows daily.

It was Orson Welles' production of Dr. Faustus that brought Bil and Cora together. Bil had made puppets used in the performance; Cora was the voice of one of these. In a short while puppets that resembled Cora began appearing in the Baird company, and Cora soon gave up her on-the-stage work. Although she is pretty enough for a movie career of her own, Cora doesn't mind hiding her beauty behind the proscenium while she pulls strings from the manipulator's "bridge."

When war scarcities diminished the advertising business, Bil and Cora went into vaudeville and the more genteel night clubs with their puppets. Snarky donned the tails and white tie of a master of ceremonies to get the versatile couple their current billing in the Ziegfeld Follies on Broadway.

The Bairds are now among New York's most popular entertainers—but they don't spend much time courting Broadway columnists. They prefer to spend every spare moment working in their converted coach house studio amid the fantastic clutter of puppets, props, musical instruments, artists' and carpenters' tools.

Their current schedule demands a strict rationing of time—but the Bairds don't mind. Both Bil and Cora feel that helping the good-neighbor policy is the kind of full-sized job their little actors are especially fitted to perform.

SNARKY LAYS OUT GARDEN ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS

CORA PULLS THE STRINGS—SNARKY WIELDS THE HOE

VICTORY GARDENER'S REWARD

DONKEY INSPECTS SNARKY'S SEED COLLECTION

DIRECTIONS, FOLLOWED ABOUT BY HIS FAITHFUL ROOSTER

SNARKY'S WIFE, TOO, IS WON OVER BY SEED CATALOG

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All Kinds Make Up a Frontier

Life in Old Tucson. by Frank C. Lockwood. Tucson, Okla.: Tucson Civic Committee.

WHEN THE United States purchased, in 1853, an irregular strip of land lying between the Gila River and the arid plains of Sonora, it purchased incidentally an old Spanish town, surrounded by adobe walls and with loopholed towers at its corners. It had a sparse population of Mexicans, and a civilization which exerted such an attraction on hustling American passers-by that many of them settled there and married señoritas.

For 10 years, from 1854 to 1864, the status of the Gadsden Purchase was uncertain. It was nominally attached to the Territory of New Mexico, but was governed largely by sixshooter law. In 1864 Arizona was organized as a territory, with its share of the no man's land included. Frank C. Lockwood, adopted son of Arizona and indefatigable investigator of her past, tells the story of those 10 years in "Life in Old Tucson," one of a series of biographical sketches of early leaders.

* * *

The primary purpose of the Gadsden Purchase was to secure a feasible route for a transcontinental railroad, a dream realized some 20 years later. But Tucson was already a way station on a transcontinental route; thousands of gold-seekers and settlers creaked through it on their way to California. The gardens, cornfields, and cattle herds of the surrounding country made it a welcome oasis, and the mineral wealth of the mountains attracted bold and restless characters from all America.

Some of these men were the flotsam of the frontier, some came West to forget, others to be forgotten, some convinced that one

must go further.
And can't fare worse,

but a surprisingly large proportion were not the misfits of civilization, but clear-sighted men of means, energy, and ability, many of them of sterling antecedents and well educated. They felt the lure of the wildly beautiful desert-mountain country and saw boundless opportunity in the new frontier. Among the latter class were many officers and men who came in with the armies of the United States and stayed to become citizens of the future territory.

* * *

In order to unify his story, Mr. Lockwood adopts the point of view of Atanacia Santa Cruz Hughes, a Mexican lady who was 4 years old at the time of the Purchase, who married an American pioneer, and who survived until 1934. She knew every one of the characters in the book, and her childhood impressions make them very real. Among them were Pete Kitchen, famous rancher; Charles D. Poston, mining promoter, afterward delegate to Congress from the Territory, and Richard S. Ewell, soon to be Major General, C. S. A.

Many of these men were engaged in general merchandising, but they could and did, on occasion, fight Apaches, develop mines, raise cattle, handle government contracts, ferry the treacherous Colorado, and guide great ox and mule trains across the deserts. They came from New England, the Deep South, Germany, Great Britain, Old Mexico. Some of them were wholly admirable, others had traits best unremembered, but one and all they were leaders of men, and builders of an American community in the wilderness. Countless anecdotes circulate about each of them, and their careers would be a fiction writer's bonanza.

K. C. K.

Books and Authors

Dr. Stephen Duggan, whose story of his experiences as director of the Institute for International Education has been published by Macmillan under the title "A Professor at Large," has returned from London, where he met foreign educators to study plans for training in American colleges, universities, and technical schools of a large number of foreign students for service in rebuilding occupied lands after the war.

* * *

Wilbur Cross is being deluged with fan mail from all over the country about his autobiography, "Connecticut Yankee" (published by Yale and now going into a second printing). Some people have discovered from his account of the Cross family that they are related to "the Governor" through a common ancestor. Others say that they too learned about "life, people, and politics" in a country store. One man reports that his father started like Mr. Cross "on a cracker barrel," and founded the largest department store west of New York.

* * *

Louis Fischer's new book, "Empire" (Duell, Sloan and Pearce), asserts that empires will be the great danger to lasting peace after an Allied victory.

WHAT TO GIVE

by JANE EATON

These are letter-writing times. That's why the popular, practical gift of letter paper is more welcome than ever this year. And here are three of my best gift ideas from my own "Give-List."

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★ Look for this striking white-and-silver box. It houses Eaton's most patrician papers. Noteworthy is RANDOMWEAVE, whose splendid writing surface resembles hand-woven linen. Deckled edges. White and colors. $2.

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★ EATON'S PETERSBURG 1850 comes in many sizes and boxes (55¢ to $3.50), affording you a wide selection of this best-loved paper with its fine-laid pattern, its delicate colors. Shown is a box with folded sheets. $1.

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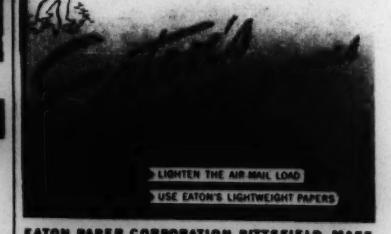

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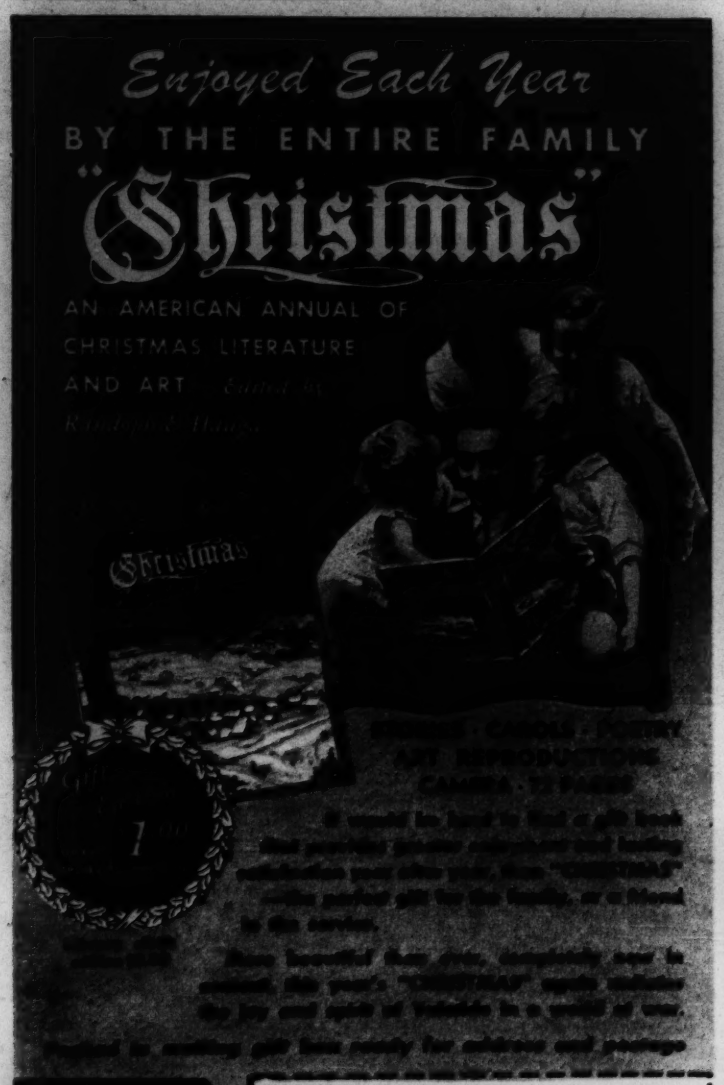

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Bill's quarter will save 2000 lives

Just a few minutes after you finish reading this, a small boy named Bill will walk into the Post Office of your home town.

He'll have a quarter clutched in his hand. He's going to put that quarter where it'll do a lot of good.

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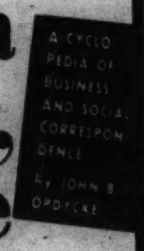

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Poets Exalted and Humbled—A London Letter

More Diversions, selected by C. H. Wilkinson. London: Oxford University Press. 6s.

That Immortal Garland, edited by B. H. Bronson. London: Faber & Faber. 8s. 6d.

LONDON

FOR THE LAST HALF HOUR of a busy day there is nothing comparable for easy, desultory reading with a book of letters, unless it be a good anthology. The difficulty in these days is to think up a new principle on which such an anthology may be compiled. Even if the pearls are familiar, they should be strung in a fresh fashion. Mr. C. H. Wilkinson has discovered a principle of this kind. Briefly, it is this—set up an Aunt Sally; knock it down again.

Here, in the words of Samuel Daniel, Mr. Wilkinson, for example, sets up his Aunt Sally on the subject of learning:

> O blessed Letters, that combine in one,
> All ages past, and make one live with all.

That is his praise of knowledge. And here is the coconut, delivered by the hand of Thomas Nashe, with which he knocks it over:

> Naso, that could speake nothing but pure verse,
> And had more wit then words to utter it,
> And words as choise as ever Poet had,
> Cride and exclaimde in bitter agonie,
> When knowledge had corrupted his chaste mind,
> Discite, qui sapitis, non haec scimus inertes,
> Sed trepidas acies, et fera bella sequi.
> You that be wise, and ever meane to thrive,
> O, studie not these toyes we sluggards use,
> But follow armes, and waite on barbarous warres.

* * *

Or here is an Aunt Sally on the subject of poets. In some countries, I believe, Englishmen are supposed to be fond of understatement. Michael Drayton, however, did not belong to this persuasion. Discoursing on the "Poet's Gift"—as manifested in himself, of course—he wrote:

> Where I to thee Eternitie shall give,
> When nothing else remayneth of these dayes,
> And Queenes hereafter shall be glad to live
> Upon the Alms of thy superfluous praise. . . .
> So shalt thou fly above the vulgar Throng,
> Still to survive in my immortal Song.

Two pages later comes this well-heaved coconut of William Cowper's. It is contained in a letter which he sent to the Reverend John Newton, and is designed to put poets in a true and most unflattering perspective.

"I have lately finished," says Cowper, "eight volumes of Johnson's Prefaces, or Lives of the Poets. In all that number I observe but one man—a poet of no great fame—of whom I did not know that he existed till I found him there, whose mind seems to have had the slightest tincture of religion; and he was hardly in his senses. His name was Collins. . . . Of him, therefore, there are some hopes. But from the lives of all the rest there is but one inference to be drawn—that poets are a very worthless, wicked set of people."

* * *

Then there is this passage of John Northbrooke's on women's dancing. "Some other suppose that men, when they behelde the sundrie motions of the wandring starres, found out dauncing. Others affirme that it came from the old Ethnickes, etc. But, whatsoever these saye, Saint Chrysostome, an ancient father, sayth that it came first from the devill. . . . What holy woman did wee ever reade of that was a dauncer? or what woman nowe-a-dayes (that is sadde and wyse) will be knowne or seene to have skill in dauncing etc?"

But queens have thought otherwise. And their thinking so has before today put men to a notable exercise in diplomacy, as that from which Sir John Melville notably emerged, when questioned by Elizabeth concerning that little-loved rival, Mary, Queen of Scots.

"She desired to know of me," says Melville, "what kind of colour of hair was reputed best, and whether my Queen's hair or hers was best, and which of them two was fairest. I said, the fairness of them both was not their worst faults. But she was earnest with me to declare, which of them I thought fairest? I said, she was the fairest Queen in England, and ours the fairest Queen in Scotland. . . . I was stayed two days longer, till I might see her dance, as I was informed. Which being done, she inquired at me whether she or my Queen danced best? I said, the Queen danced not so high and disposedly as she did."

There is none of this calculated antiphony in Mr. Bronson's anthology, which also is a notable and charming volume. It sets out to praise Britain, being compiled by an American; and it does not swerve from its purpose. Mr. Bronson sees England as a citadel defended by famous men, and impregnable, like Oxford:

> Where at each coign of every antique street,
> A memory hath taken root in stone;
> There, Raleigh shone; there, toiled Franciscan feet;
> There, Johnson flinched not, but endured, alone. . . .
>
> That is the Oxford strong to charm us yet;
> Eternal in her beauty and her past.
> What, though her soul be vexed? She can forget
> Cares of an hour: only the great things last.
>
> Only the gracious air, only the charm,
> And ancient might of true humanities.
> These nor assault of man, nor time, can harm:
> Nor these, nor Oxford with her memories.

HAROLD HOBSON

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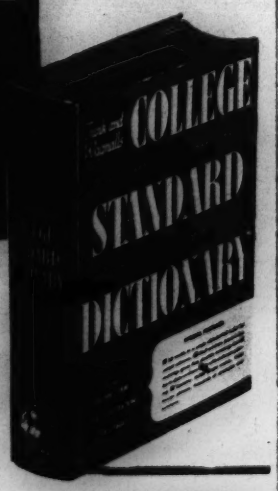

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The Farm and Homer Croy

Country Cured, by Homer Croy. New York: Harpers. $3.

HOMER CROY'S second essay into non-fiction of book size bears the title "Country Cured." His first was early in his career, when he wrote "How Motion Pictures Are Made." His other books have been highly popular novels.

In spite of the humor in "Country Cured," there because that is the way Mr. Croy naturally writes, the book is a serious endeavor to tell the story of his own life.

Autobiography is quite likely to contain more about the writer's early years than about any other period. This is natural and perhaps as it should be, for memories of childhood make clearer the reasons why the writer is what he is, and has done what he has done. This certainly holds true in Homer Croy's autobiography. Almost a half of his book passes before he gets to the point when he left home to make a living by his pen (or typewriter). It is the more interesting half, for it is a veracious account of life on a Missouri farm. Nor does the farm disappear from the narrative even after the young man from the country started on his New York, Paris, Hollywood, and back-to-New-York career, for he still owns the old place and often returns to it. The farm is as much the subject of the book as he is.

* * *

The farm was virgin soil when Homer Croy's father went there from Ohio in the decade after the Civil War. There was not one stick or stone on the land, but prairie grass, slough grass, bunch grass, and wild flowers, and under them the amazing black prairie loam. The Croys had a one-room house that soon became larger, a windmill, barns, then a fine new house, all well kept and substantial. They lived at the very heart of the Middle West, within 200 miles of the geographical center of the United States.

How simple their life was is shown in a minor way by the fact that Homer was half-grown before a toothbrush came into his neighborhood. Reading matter consisted of a farm journal, a religious paper, and The Youth's Companion; also the mail order monthly. Young Homer earned his first dollar at writing, literally one dollar, by submitting an entry to a dream contest conducted by the mail order monthly. Before he was through high school, to which he clomped six miles a day on old Dave and six miles back, he had received a check from Puck for $1.6. Before he ever saw an editor he had sold 100,000 words.

* * *

Besides the account of life on the farm there is the story of his years at the State university, his plunge into New York, his "West of the Water Tower" and "They Had to See Paris," his magazine work, his bewildered, sometimes very lucrative flurries of writing for Hollywood, his long race with mortgages that had somehow piled up on his house in Forest Hills, Long Island, his promising "corner lot" even on the farm. As far as the farm is concerned, at any rate, he won the race, for he still owns it and takes pride in its excellent condition.

That is what his father would have wished. His father was a good farmer, and a good man. With complete sincerity and simplicity, his kind is brought to life by his son in this book. Homer Croy thinks that those two qualities of sincerity and simplicity are the best to be found in writing. The style he uses is entirely homespun, but it accomplishes its purpose.

The farm, which makes so sound a core for the book, is probably typical of many farms in the Middle West, and a book about it will undoubtedly find readers whose memories are much like Homer Croy's.

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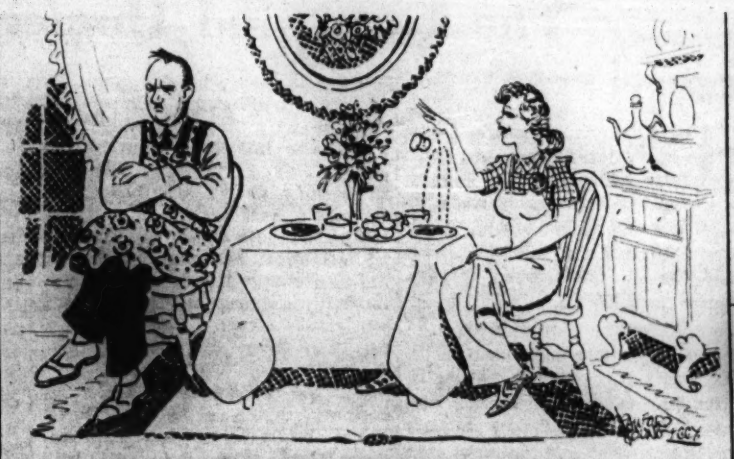
I suppose the greatest thing in the world is loving people and—and wanting to destroy the sin but not the sinner.—ETHEL BARRYMORE.

King Cheers Danish Congregations

Tell everyone that peace will come. . . . I will not sign any decree authorizing the formation of a new Government as long as the Germans are in the country.—KING CHRISTIAN of Denmark.

A Day in the V-12 Naval Program

Beginning with a "Hup Hup" at 6 a. m. as the battalion leaders set the tempo of the matutinal march, throughout the day it makes "decks" of floors, "chow" of meals, and "going-ashore" of a trip to town . . . and ends only with "taps" from the bugle which now supplements the chapel chimes and signal bells in marking off the periods of the day.—MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, VT., NEWS LETTER.



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Like-Minded Freemen

Most of what the free man does to advance himself in life is done in co-operation with his like-minded fellow men.—NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

Security Within Reach

In spite of the numerous objections to participation by this country in a system of mutual security, I believe that our chances of success now are excellent.—REPRESENTATIVE JAMES W. FULBRIGHT.

Real Friends

Everybody knows that friendship born in the process of common struggle in the face of danger and in the course of severe trials is the firmer.—SOVIET AMBASSADOR GROMYKO, Washington.

Businessman's Viewpoint

Our economic system suffers not from lack of opportunity, but from the bureaucrat and the tax collector.—ERIC A. JOHNSTON, President, Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Problem of "Economics"

Relief and rehabilitation poses a practical problem of "economics" and "economizing" in the most fundamental sense. The problem is how to make too little food do the job, and how to make too little shipping and too few railway cars do the job, and how to make too little money do the job.—EUGENE STALEY, U. S. Technical Expert.

Vision and Persuasion

A leader is anyone who has two characteristics: first, he is going somewhere; and second, he is able to persuade other people to go with him.—W. H. COWLEY, President, Hamilton College.

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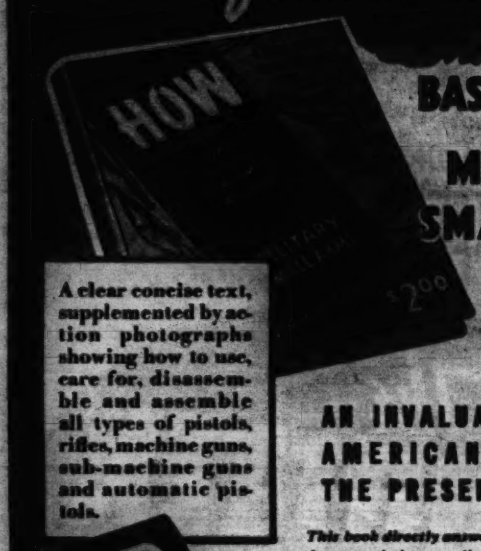

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Great Britain Infantry Weapons—.303 S. M. L. E. Short Rifle Magazine Lee-Enfield, .303 Pattern '14 Enfield, .303 Rifle No. 4, Boys' .55 Anti-Tank Rifle, .455 Webley Revolver, .38 Caliber Revolver No. 2, .455 Webley Automatic Pistol, Tommy Gun, 9 mm Sten Gun, Bren Light Machine Gun, British Lewis Gun, .303 Hotchkiss and Vickers Gun.

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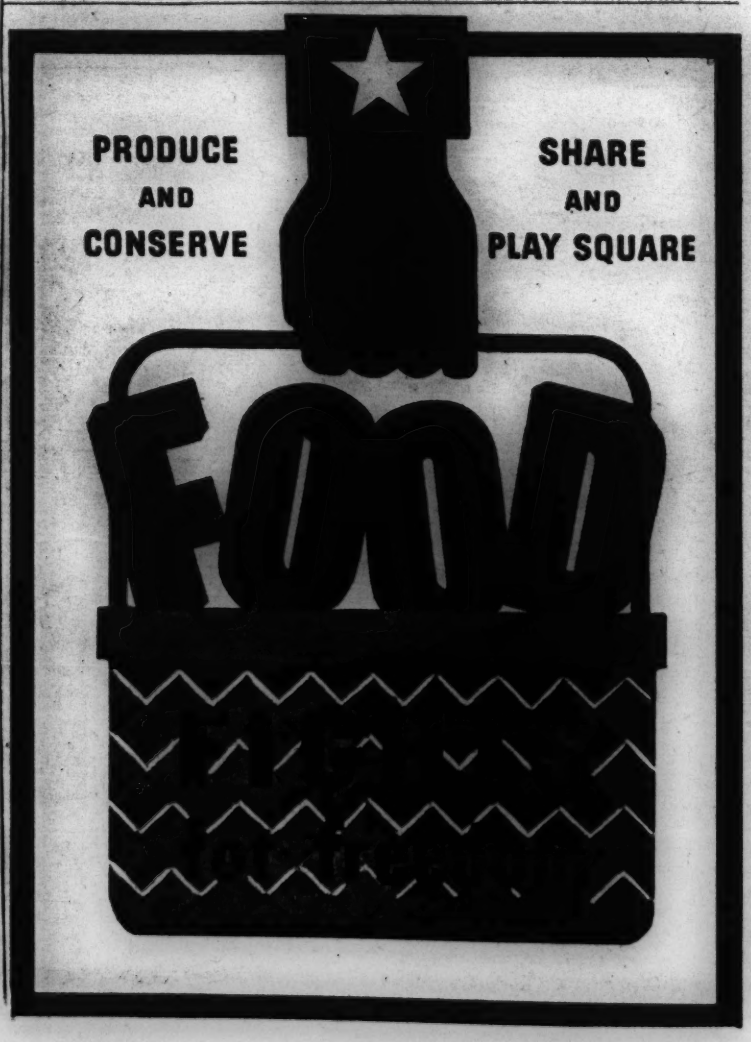

Letters: "Trimontaine Shall Be Called Boston":

Weekly Magazine Section,
The Christian Science Monitor:

As a lineal descendant of an early Puritan and as a member of the Roxbury Historical Society, may I take exception to some of the statements in your interesting article on the Puritans regarding the banishment of Ann Hutchinson and Roger Williams from the Massachusetts Bay Colony and for which you call Governor Winthrop a stern bigot. Also, "The records of the persecutions which followers of other religions suffered at the hands of the zealous Puritans, make doleful reading."

We owe much to the Puritans, and such statements are bad education for the youths of today. Every New England historian knows that Ann Hutchinson was a "Breader of herisies and a persuasive advocate of the Rights of Independent judgment" (Tablet in First Church) and that Roger Williams' ideas were contrary to the Puritan ideas of church and state government. He also bitterly opposed their (the Puritans') attempt of a theocracy.

"It is to the Puritanism of the early settlers that we owe the bed-rock character on which the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was founded," wrote Samuel Eliot Morrison.

Today the Puritan spirit speaks from the pulpits and hearts of Americans, the official statements of American leaders are filled with it.

GERTRUDE M. SECORD
Boston

* * * *

Weekly Magazine Section,
The Christian Science Monitor:

In Miss Strachan's very readable and timely article in the Weekly Magazine Section of your issue of Oct. 30 there is one sentence which I am afraid may have misled some of its many readers. Although the author does not state specifically that our New England ancestors burned witches, it would be easy for the casual reader to interpret her words in that way; and as this erroneous idea is prevalent in many parts of the country—perhaps even here in New England—I cannot help hoping that her allusion to witch burning has not been taken as confirmation of it. We have to admit that 19 persons were hanged at the time of the delusion of 1692, but historians agree, I believe, that no one was ever burned for witchcraft in New England.

LAWRENCE SHAW MAYO
West Newton, Mass.

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Early Circumnavigation

About 300 B. C., Pharaoh Necho dispatched an expedition of Phoenicians, the great mariners of their day, starting them south through the Red Sea, and ordering them to follow the coasts until they should enter the Pillars of Hercules, and continue through the Mediterranean to Egypt. Generally favored by ocean currents and winds, as they would be in clockwise circumnavigation of Africa, they apparently succeeded, sailing into the Strait of Gibraltar in the third year. Herodotus did not believe that they had sailed around "Libya," partly because they reported that they had the sun on their right, or to the north, in the southern part of their journey. We can only speculate on subsequent exploration if Herodotus had handed down the story of his great expedition of more than 2,500 years ago as credible history.—Department of State Bulletin.

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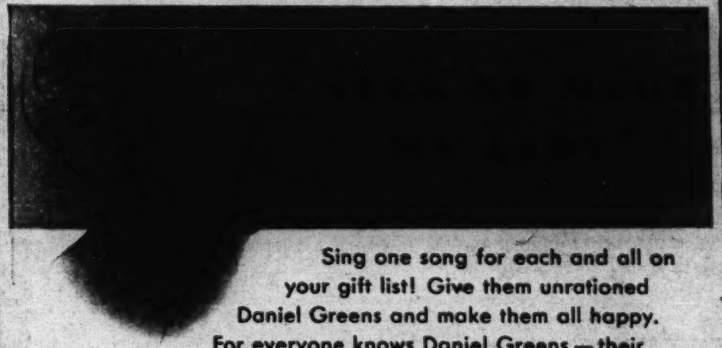

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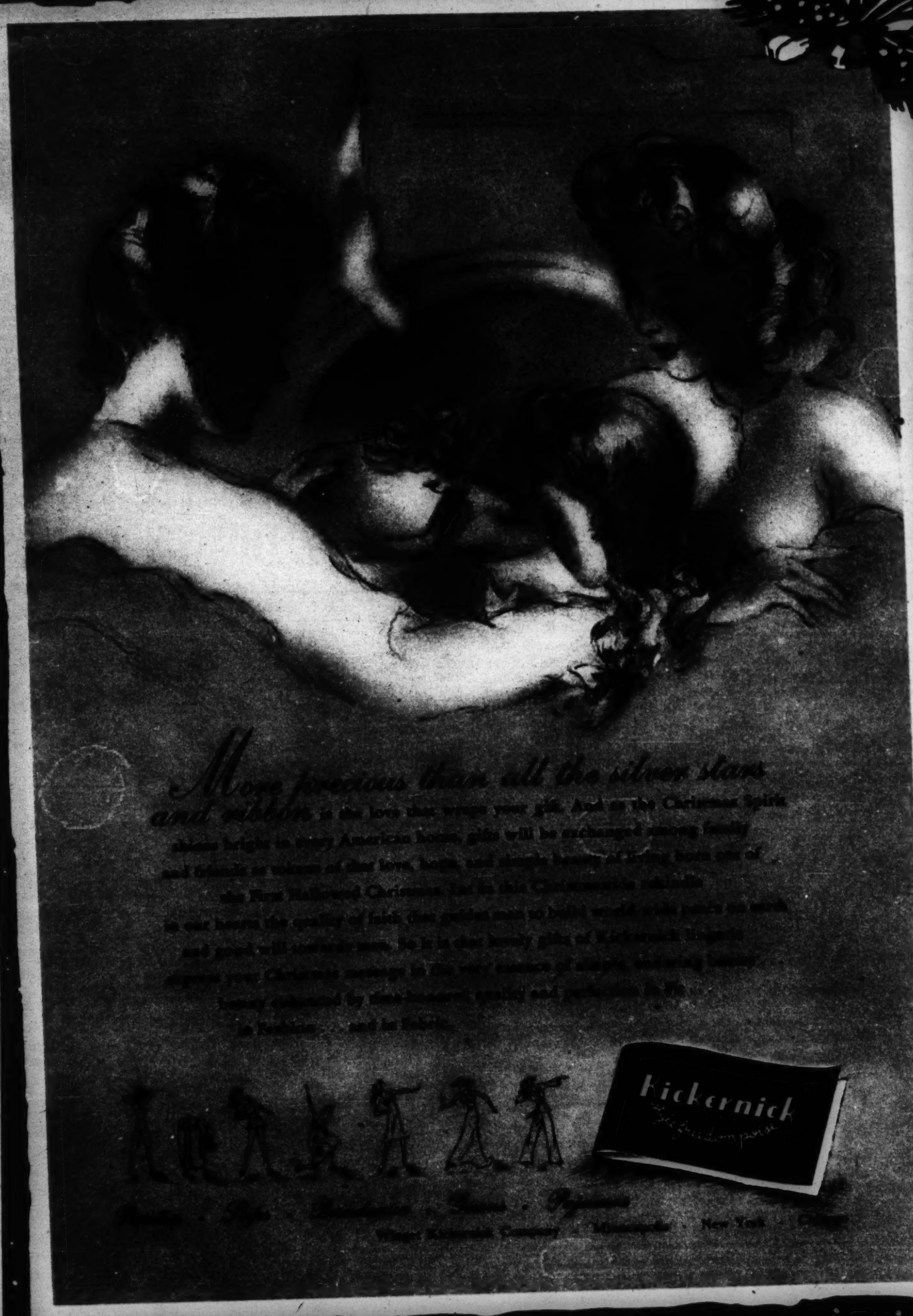

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Boise, Idaho ..... Graham Bigham
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Detroit, Mich. ..... J. L. Hudson Company
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Hartford, Conn. ..... G. Fox & Co.
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Jacksonville, Fla. ..... The Gilmore Co.
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FULTON'S
PLANTABBS

DO YOU KNOW the origin of the Horst Wessel song? Is it not strange, to say the least, that the race which gave us Bach and Wagner was not able to create its own national anthem? And that the English, whom the Germans call a people without music, produced a national anthem which is venerated the world over? These are questions which you will find discussed in the article by Dr. Paul Nettl, a musicologist of Westminster Choir College, Princeton, N. J., whose wide knowledge of the subject of anthems enables him to write with authority.

Puppets, which long ago won a high-ranking place for themselves as entertainers of children and adults, are about to appear in a new rôle. They are to become good-will ambassadors, and will endeavor to show Central and South American farmers the value of plant gardening. This they will do through the films. Their first real serious picture, "Gardening is Fun," is nearly completed, and will soon be on its way. It was written and directed by Bil and Cora Baird. Bil Baird has been giving puppet productions since high school days. The story of the puppeteers and their new venture, arranged at the request of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, is told by Beatrice Oppenheim, free-lance writer, of New York City.

The air age is here. Are we properly prepared for it? Or have we barriers to cross before sky transportation on a large scale can be undertaken? If you have been persuaded by recent accounts of thrilling developments in aviation that all you have to do after the war is to book a seat in a plane and cross to whatever part of Europe, Asia, Africa you desire to go to, you would do well to glance over the article in this issue by ROSCOE DRUMMOND, chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau. That article will show you there are not a few knotty problems to be solved before global sky trips are "plain sailing."

Germany: What shall be done with it after the war? We printed a questionnaire on the subject last September. It contained a provocative set of questions, compiled and issued by the Council of Democracy. Today we publish a cross-section of the replies.

There's a new crop of stars rising in the movies. Who are they? FRANK DAUGHERTY tells you. He should know. One of Hollywood's spokesmen once told me Daugherty was one of the best posted men on the movies.

HENRY S. VILLARD, who turns the searchlight on Africa, is the son of Oswald Garrison Villard, distinguished journalist. He is assistant chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs of the United States Department of State.

W. W. C.

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RECIPE ON EVERY WRAPPER

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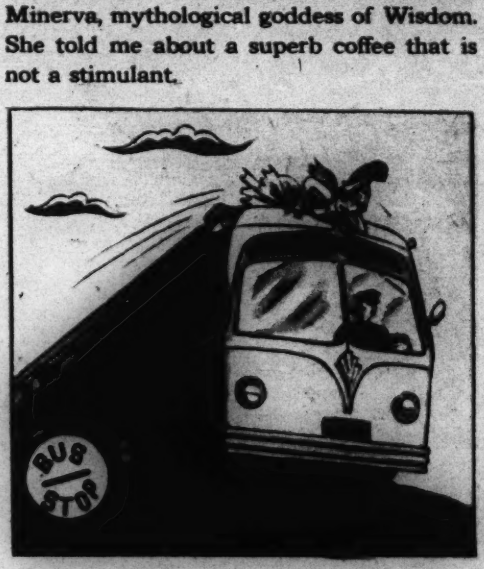
1. One day recently I was visited by Minerva, mythological goddess of Wisdom. She told me about a superb coffee that is not a stimulant.

2. Of course, Minerva was a dream, but next morning I tried that coffee anyway. *Sanka,* it's called. And it was simply *delightful!*



3. All day long, while I worked on my war job, I thought about my wonderful find. Imagine . . . real delicious coffee that is *97% caffein-free!*

4. First thing I had that evening was another cup of Sanka. It was a grand feeling—just like relaxing in clover! Try Sanka Coffee yourself—it's *not a stimulant!*

HOUSEHOLD HINT: *If you are denying yourself the warmth and luxury of coffee because it contains caffein, try Sanka Coffee today. You'll thoroughly enjoy its rich taste and aroma. Remember, Sanka is not a stimulant—so you can make it as strong as you like! If you use a percolator, "perk" Sanka a little longer.*

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REAL Coffee—but not a stimulant!
97% caffein-free

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